

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 20, 1993

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Remind us, gracious God, that You have created all the people of the world and have blessed every person with gift of life. We confess, O God, that we have not always been respectful of other peoples and have discriminated against others in many and sometimes violent ways and we have not demonstrated the unity we have been given by Your hand. Forgive us, renew us, strengthen us and remind us that we are all creatures of Your hand and destined by Your good will to live together in peace and harmony. May Your blessing that is new every morning encourage us to be Your people and to respect each other in grace and in truth. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 242, nays 137, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 136]

YEAS—242

Abercrombie	Billbray	Clement
Ackerman	Bishop	Clinger
Andrews (ME)	Blackwell	Clyburn
Andrews (TX)	Bonior	Coleman
Applegate	Borski	Collins (IL)
Archer	Boucher	Collins (MI)
Bacchus (FL)	Brewster	Combest
Baessler	Browder	Condit
Barcia	Brown (FL)	Cooper
Barlow	Brown (OH)	Coppersmith
Barrett (WI)	Byrne	Costello
Becerra	Cantwell	Coyne
Bellenson	Cardin	Cramer
Berman	Chapman	Danner
Bevill	Clayton	Darden

de la Garza	Klein	Pickle
Deal	Klink	Pombo
DeFazio	Kopetski	Pomeroy
DeLauro	Kreidler	Porter
Dellums	LaFalce	Poshard
Derrick	Lambert	Price (NC)
Dicks	Lancaster	Rahall
Dingell	LaRocco	Rangel
Dixon	Laughlin	Reed
Dooley	Lehman	Reynolds
Duncan	Levin	Roemer
Durbin	Lewis (GA)	Rose
Edwards (TX)	Lipinski	Roth
English (AZ)	Lloyd	Rowland
English (OK)	Long	Roybal-Allard
Evans	Lowe	Rush
Fazio	Maloney	Sabo
Fields (LA)	Mann	Sangmeister
Filner	Manton	Santorium
Fingerhut	Margolies-	Sarpalius
Fish	Mezvisky	Sawyer
Flake	Markey	Schenk
Ford (TN)	Martinez	Schumer
Furse	Matsui	Serrano
Gejdenson	Mazzoli	Sharp
Geren	McCloskey	Shepherd
Gibbons	McCrery	Skaggs
Gillmor	McCurdy	Skelton
Gilman	McDermott	Slattery
Glickman	McHale	Slaughter
Gonzalez	McInnis	Smith (IA)
Gordon	McKinney	Spence
Green	McNulty	Spratt
Gunderson	Meehan	Stark
Gutierrez	Meek	Stearns
Hall (OH)	Menendez	Stenholm
Hall (TX)	Mfume	Stokes
Hamburg	Miller (CA)	Strickland
Hamilton	Mineta	Studds
Harman	Minge	Stupak
Hastings	Mink	Sweet
Hayes	Moakley	Swift
Hefner	Mollohan	Synar
Hilliard	Montgomery	Tanner
Hinchey	Moran	Tauzin
Hoagland	Murtha	Tejeda
Hochbrueckner	Myers	Thornton
Holden	Nadler	Thurman
Horn	Natcher	Torricelli
Hoyer	Neal (MA)	Trafficant
Hughes	Neal (NC)	Tucker
Hutto	Oberstar	Valentine
Inglis	Obey	Velazquez
Inslee	Oliver	Vento
Jefferson	Ortiz	Visclosky
Johnson (GA)	Orton	Volkmer
Johnson (SD)	Owens	Washington
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Watt
Johnston	Parker	Waxman
Kanjorski	Pastor	Wheat
Kaptur	Payne (NJ)	Whitten
Kasich	Payne (VA)	Wilson
Kennedy	Pelosi	Wise
Kennelly	Penny	Woolsey
Kildee	Peterson (FL)	Wyden
Kliczka	Peterson (MN)	Wynn

NAYS—137

Armey	Buyer	Dreier
Bachus (AL)	Callahan	Dunn
Baker (CA)	Calvert	Emerson
Baker (LA)	Camp	Everett
Ballenger	Canady	Ewing
Barrett (NE)	Castle	Fawell
Bartlett	Coble	Fowler
Bentley	Collins (GA)	Franks (CT)
Bereuter	Cox	Franks (NJ)
Bliley	Crane	Galleghy
Blute	Crapo	Gallo
Boehlert	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Boehner	DeLay	Gingrich
Bonilla	Diaz-Balart	Goodlatte
Bunning	Dickey	Goodling
Burton	Doolittle	Goss

Grams	McCandless	Schiff
Grandy	McCollum	Schroeder
Greenwood	McDade	Sensenbrenner
Hancock	McHugh	Shays
Hansen	McKeon	Shuster
Hastert	McMillan	Skeen
Hefley	Meyers	Smith (MI)
Herger	Mica	Smith (NJ)
Hobson	Michel	Smith (OR)
Hoekstra	Miller (FL)	Smith (TX)
Huffington	Molinari	Snowe
Hutchinson	Moorhead	Solomon
Istook	Murphy	Stump
Jacobs	Nussle	Talent
Johnson, Sam	Oxley	Taylor (MS)
Kim	Packard	Taylor (NC)
King	Paxon	Thomas (CA)
Klug	Petri	Thomas (WY)
Knollenberg	Pryce (OH)	Torkildsen
Kolbe	Ramstad	Upton
Kyl	Regula	Vucanovich
Lazio	Ridge	Walker
Leach	Roberts	Walsh
Levy	Rogers	Weldon
Lewis (CA)	Rohrabacher	Wolf
Lewis (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen	Young (AK)
Lightfoot	Roukema	Young (FL)
Linder	Royce	Zeliff
Livingston	Saxton	Zimmer
Manzullo	Schaefer	

NOT VOTING—51

Allard	Foglietta	Pickett
Andrews (NJ)	Ford (MI)	Quillen
Barton	Frank (MA)	Quinn
Bateman	Frost	Ravenel
Billirakis	Gekas	Richardson
Brooks	Gephardt	Rostenkowski
Brown (CA)	Henry	Sanders
Bryant	Hoke	Scott
Carr	Houghton	Shaw
Clay	Hunter	Sisisky
Conyers	Hyde	Sundquist
Deutsch	Inhofe	Torres
Dornan	Johnson (CT)	Towns
Edwards (CA)	Kingston	Unsoeld
Engel	Lantos	Waters
Eshoo	Machtley	Williams
Fields (TX)	Morella	Yates

□ 1223

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. INGLIS] if he would kindly come forward and lead the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. INGLIS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on vote No. 136, because I was attending the commemoration of the U.S. Holocaust Museum.

Had I been present, I would have voted to approve the House Journal for April 19, 1993.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to designate the week of April 17-24, 1994, as "Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week".

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 102-429, the Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, announces the appointment of John F. Welch, Jr. of Connecticut and William A. Reinsch of Maryland, as members of the Selection Panel for the John Heinz Competitive Excellence Award.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 98-183, as amended by Public Law 101-180, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the majority leader, appoints Cruz Reynoso of California, to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 20, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a facsimile copy of the official results received from the Secretary of State, State of Mississippi, indicating that, according to the official returns of the Special Election held on March 30, 1993 the Honorable Bennie G. Thompson was elected to the Office of Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, State of Mississippi.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
Jackson, MS, April 19, 1993.

Mr. DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk of The House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: The special election to fill the vacancy created in Mississippi's Second Congressional District for the U.S. House of Representatives was held March 30, 1993, and in accordance with state law, the runoff election was held April 13, 1993.

Official and certified returns, a copy of which is attached, show Mr. Bennie Thompson to be the winner. The official returns re-

fect the following vote totals for the two candidates:

Bennie Thompson—72,561.

Hayes Dent—58,995.

Please contact our office if you have any questions. Our telephone number is (601) 359-6357.

Sincerely yours,

DICK MOLPUS.

CERTIFICATION

I, Dick Molpus, Secretary of State of the State of Mississippi, in accordance with Mississippi Code Annotated, Section 23-15-605 (1972), do hereby certify that the attached is an accurate compilation of the whole number of votes cast for each candidate in the April 13, 1993 Special Run-Off Election to fill the unexpired term in the office of United States Representatives, Second District.

Given under my hand and seal of office this the 19th day of April, 1993.

DICK MOLPUS,
Secretary of State.

STATEWIDE ELECTIONS SUMMARY—SPECIAL RUNOFF ELECTION—OFFICE: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(R) Hayes Dent	(D) Bennie Thompson
Attala	693	920
Bolivar	4,568	6,206
Carroll	2,096	954
Claiborne	847	2,505
Coahoma	3,618	3,579
Grenada	2,984	1,778
Hinds	1,735	12,817
Holmes	1,998	3,764
Humphreys	1,839	2,086
Issaquena	311	380
Jefferson	643	2,694
Leake	390	826
Leflore	4,991	4,575
Madison	2,857	4,857
Montgomery	1,127	744
Panola	867	1,544
Quitman	1,415	1,469
Sharkey	1,053	1,031
Sunflower	3,782	3,340
Tallahatchie	821	1,290
Tunica	596	1,032
Warren	7,883	4,664
Washington	6,950	6,256
Yazoo	4,931	3,250
Totals	58,995	72,561
Percent	44.8	55.2

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE BENNIE G. THOMPSON, OF MISSISSIPPI, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the distinguished dean of the House and dean of the Mississippi delegation, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and the members of the Mississippi delegation, present and former, please escort the Member-elect from the Second District of Mississippi, BENNIE G. THOMPSON, to the well for the purpose of taking the oath of office?

Mr. THOMPSON appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the House.

The Chair takes great pleasure in recognizing and presenting to the House the Member of Congress from the Second District of Mississippi, the Honorable BENNIE G. THOMPSON.

STATEMENT OF APPRECIATION FROM NEWLY ELECTED MEMBER

(Mr. THOMPSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a number of individuals who afforded me the opportunity to come here, and the fact about it is, it is 71,330, I accept the oath of office. I acknowledge the individuals who come here today in support of my position and oath of office as well as my daughter and wife who are also present.

I look forward to representing the Second Congressional District of Mississippi, as well as working on the problems of this country. I look forward to working on specific legislation that can bring the Second Congressional District off the bottom. We are the second poorest district in the United States, and I need the help of the membership to change that.

Our Secretary and other people have acknowledged that support and pledged his support, so again let me thank all the individuals who came.

I pledge 100-percent cooperation and participation on their behalf.

□ 1230

THE BRANCH DAVIDIAN TRAGEDY

(Mr. EDWARDS of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Nation witnessed an immense human tragedy in my district near Waco, TX.

I doubt if anyone can adequately put into words the emotion of watching over 80 men, women, and innocent children perish in a cruel and brutal fire apparently set by the Branch Davidians.

The loss of life anytime for any reason is tragic. The loss of small, innocent children because they were pawns in David Koresh's delusions was senseless tragedy at its worse.

Along with every parent who can comprehend the profound grief of losing a child, along with the families of killed and wounded ATF agents, along with millions of citizens throughout America and the world who can genuinely share the sorrow of losing loved ones, I extend my deepest thoughts and prayers.

Yesterday, we hoped for a peaceful conclusion.

Today, we express heartfelt prayers to all.

Tomorrow, each of us in our own way must make some sense out of this seemingly senseless loss of life.

My plea to the Nation is this: Let us be more committed to saving lives in the future than in laying blame in the past.

Before the ashes even cooled at Mount Carmel, some have blamed Waco, the FBI, the ATF, Attorney General Reno, and even the President.

Monday morning quarterbacks and instant experts have drawn conclusions of blame before the facts are even gathered.

To my colleagues in Congress and members of the media, my plea is this: Let us be guided by a genuine interest in finding the facts rather than by sound bites, sensationalism, and politics. Nothing could be more sickening than for anyone to seek political gain from the loss of human life.

Now that the siege is over, I think it is appropriate for Congress to review the actions of the ATF and FBI. In doing so, I hope we ask: Were the process and decisions reasonable at the time, not were they perfect in hindsight.

If unreasonable mistakes were made, let there be accountability and lessons learned, but let us also not forget the sacrifice and heroism of many Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials. Nobody cared more about a peaceful solution than the agents whose lives were on the line for 51 days.

Finally, I would hope that we can find a means, within or outside of Government, to thoroughly examine this event and the question of how can we save lives in similar situations in the future. We may not find an answer, but we must try in a bipartisan, nonpolitical forum. We cannot bring back the lives already lost, but by dealing responsibly with this tragedy, perhaps we can save the lives of others.

THE TAX MAN

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that the President is inspired by that old Beatles song, "The Tax Man." Remember the words, "If you want to drive, he'll tax the street, if you want to walk, he'll tax your feet," and so on. This song came to me on April 15, when the President acknowledged he is thinking of more ways to get his hands on our money.

If you think you're safe, he'll tax your VAT. If you scream too loud, he'll tax your cat. If you drink a bit, he'll tax your beer. If you think too much, he'll tax your fear. If you take tobacco, he'll tax your smoke. If you think it's funny, he'll tax your joke. If you want to drive, he'll tax your gas. If you want to cry, he'll tax your past.

Bill Clinton is the tax man, and he is coming to take your money away.

LET US HAVE A VOTE ON THE STIMULUS PACKAGE

(Mr. GEJDENSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, as some of my friends know, I have been working my way through the Truman book, about 1,000 pages of it. I am down to the last 25, and frankly I somewhat regret getting to the end, it has been such a good and educational experience.

What strikes me is that while some people in this institution and the one across the hall are fighting a \$16 billion stimulus package, 45 years ago, Harry Truman saw Europe in need at the end of the hot war and he proposed a \$16 billion Marshall plan that saved Europe from communism and started their economies again.

When Americans are laid off, we hear \$16 billion is too much. Well, let me tell you something: That \$16 billion in today's dollars is over \$400 billion.

The problem of the stimulus package in my district is not that it is too big; it was not large enough. But it is a minimum of what we should do to put Americans back to work and give them the dignity of bringing a paycheck home. Enough of these speeches and stopping the will of the people. Let the President have a vote. Let us move on with this and put Americans back to work.

□ 1240

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND TAXES

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, Will Rogers once said that he never met a man he did not like. It would seem President Bill Clinton never met a tax he did not like.

In his tax bill that we will consider next month, President Clinton will tax the rich, he will tax the poor, and he will tax the vast middle class. He will tax Social Security, and he will tax energy; but he is not content to stop there, apparently.

No, the President is now considering a value added tax to complement his other tax schemes, announced, ironically, on April 15, Tax Day.

So, President Clinton not only wants to raise marginal income tax rates, he wants to increase taxes on alcoholic beverages, levy a broad-based energy tax, and now he contemplates putting a new tax on all consumer goods.

During the Easter work period, I received an overwhelmingly strong message from my district. Cut spending first. Taxes can wait.

Mr. Speaker, I hope President Clinton will listen to the people and heed their voice.

MOVE THE STIMULUS PACKAGE AND GET ECONOMY MOVING

(Mr. WISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, we are going to hear the opponents coming out again today. They are complaining about the President's stimulus package.

Well, it is interesting to hear them talk. What they are not telling you are a few things like this.

Do you remember who brought us in the last 4 years the lowest economic growth period since World War II? That is right. The opponents of the President's stimulus package.

Do you remember who brought us the worst recovery out of a recession at any time since the Great Depression? That is right. The same folks we are hearing today opposing the President's stimulus package.

Just yesterday I heard Michael Boskin come out against the President's stimulus package. He was the one who headed up the gang who could not shoot straight for the last 4 years, and advised the President to the mess we are in, the previous President, that is.

Now, I note also that Japan has just announced a \$117 billion stimulus package. Other nations are planning a stimulus package for the Russian economy. Every other nation knows we are in a worldwide recession and there is a need to stimulate their economies, and yet the opponents would come out against those measures which would provide some jobs for our people.

Mr. Speaker, let us move this stimulus package and get this economy moving.

"THAT AIN'T ALL, FOLKS"

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, talk about the gang that cannot shoot straight. President Clinton has proposed an economic stimulus package that is costing the taxpayers \$16 billion for swimming pools, parking garages, movie theater renovation. That is a jobs bill?

That is pork for big city mayors and politicians that he is paying off from his campaign. It is not good for America. It is bad for America.

But "that ain't all, folks." He has got \$328 billion in new taxes, almost double the largest tax increase in history. But "that ain't all, folks."

There is \$74 billion in hidden fees and taxes, like the \$29 billion they are adding on to Social Security recipients. But "that ain't all, folks."

On April 15, he came out with a great thing for America, a value added tax,

or a national sales tax or whatever you want to call it, that is going to hit every single American. If you add them all together, that is almost half a trillion dollars, almost triple the largest tax increase in history.

And that is going to get us jobs? Baloney.

It is going to cost 1½ to 2 million jobs in the next 5 years.

And what does he want to give America? Pork, pork, pork, and more pork.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOBS AND INVESTMENT COMPROMISE

(Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's jobs and investment stimulus package offers us a chance to get America working again. One of the reasons that it will get America back to work and that it is widely supported by communities across the country is because it will begin immediately. This summer our teenagers will have a chance to get jobs. But "that ain't all, folks."

Small businesses will have a chance to receive assistance. But "that ain't all, folks."

Our Community Development Block Grants Programs will bring work to the cities. And "that still ain't all, folks."

I cannot emphasize strongly enough how critically important this jobs and stimulus package is to all of our country, and especially to the State of Illinois.

While some Members of the other body are preventing communities everywhere from receiving this greatly needed relief, unemployment continues. And "that ain't all, folks."

Small businesses are still continuing to fail. And "that ain't all, folks."

Teenagers are approaching another summer vacation where long days are still likely to be filled by loitering in play lots and on street corners, and perhaps even doing crimes. And "that ain't all, folks."

America wants jobs now. "That's all, folks."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The Chair would advise all Members that remarks should not be critical of Members of the other body.

TAXOPHILIA

(Mr. EWING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I think I have discovered what is ailing the administration.

It has taxophilia. Like hemophilia, this disease is very serious. Every time the Clinton administration gets into trouble, it needs more taxes.

That is the only way I can explain the President's need to talk about a VAT tax on the April 15. As the American people are giving the Government money, the administration can only think of getting more.

So, along with plans to increase sin taxes and energy taxes and all the other taxes, the President wants a tax on all consumer products.

This must be taxophilia. I can think of no other explanation.

OLD WAYS IN WASHINGTON DIE HARD

(Mr. POMEROY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, in less than 1 year, America has chosen a new President and 111 new Representatives to the House. Throughout this Nation, people have challenged the old ways of governing, and are rightfully expecting their legislators to do the same.

But in the last 3 weeks, we have learned that the old ways in Washington die hard. The Senate Republicans have taken it upon themselves to carry the banner of George Bush and Dan Quayle. In the face of a flat economy, they still say, "Do nothing." In the face of criticism, they blame the other party.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The gentleman will suspend. The Chair would advise all Members that such references to Members of the other body should not be made.

The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. POMEROY. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, those who are objecting to the President's economic package are the same ones who were telling us last year there was no recession. Last year their goal was to support the Republican President. This year it is to frustrate the Democratic President. Their goals have never been to advance the interests of the people of our Nation.

North Dakotans are demanding that Congress confront the economic challenges that face this country. Like all of us elected to Congress with the charge of ending business as usual, they are tired of partisan gridlock. With the economic package, we have an opportunity to take constructive steps that will help our unemployed, our small businessmen, our farmers, and our children.

For this reason, I call upon our colleagues to put aside partisanship and politics, and work with the President to pass an economic package.

TROUBLE IN RIVER CITY

(Mr. HASTERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, we have trouble in River City.

President Clinton has got a plan. But his plan starts with P, which rhymes with T, and that means taxes. More taxes here in River City.

His plan, he says, will stimulate the economy. But economy starts with E, which rhymes with T, and that means taxes. More taxes here in River City.

He wants a VAT. And VAT starts with V, which rhymes with T, and that means taxes. More taxes here in River City.

He will press for a Btu. And Btu starts with B, which rhymes with T, and that means taxes. More taxes in River City.

But more taxes means more spending. And more spending means more deficits. And deficits starts with D, which rhymes with T, and T means trouble. Trouble here in River City.

THE STIMULUS PACKAGE

(Mr. CLYBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, in my district, the vast majority of the people want to see the President's stimulus package approved.

The recovery they hear about has yet to show its presence in their communities. In fact, of the 16 counties I am privileged to represent, 15 of them have experienced increased unemployment since January. In five of them, the unemployment rate is in double figures, up an average of 0.3 percent since January.

Does this sound like a State in recovery? I do not think so.

There are anxious men and women in my district, and throughout America, who want to work, who want to feel a part of this great experiment called America.

They want to feed, clothe, and educate their children. They want to feel the security that only a decent job can render.

They want to look to the future with hope. They want this Congress to let this new President try his remedy for our Nation's ills.

The minority party of the other body has made its point. Now is the time to get to the point. And the point is that Americans want to work, and they want their Government to work. They want an end to gridlock and the beginning of a new era.

□ 1250

APRIL IS THE CRUELEST MONTH

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, T.S. Eliot wrote in 1922 that April is the cruellest month. It is unlikely there was veiled reference intended in "The Waste Land" to the IRS back then. But in April 1993, the month when Americans wrote sizable checks to Uncle Sam, this refrain rings especially true. It would not be taking excessive poetic license to read T.S. Eliot's words and think of promises yet unfulfilled—a reading that describes the first 100 days of the new administration. President Clinton was viewed by many as a President of promise upon his election. Today, the media, the pundits, and many Americans refer to him as a President of promises broken. While we all applaud him for trying to tackle our difficult national challenges, a feeling of increasing anxiety unmistakably pervades the Nation about the economic directions he has chosen. Even while paying their taxes, Americans heard of plans for the so-called value added tax. And that comes on top of higher income taxes, higher Social Security taxes, and a whopping energy tax. All for what? Rising deficits after 5 years and an almost \$6 trillion debt! Now that is a cruelty America must avoid.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN AMERICA

(Mr. TUCKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a comprehensive urban agenda and urban policy for America.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard our colleagues on the other side of the aisle come up and make mockery of this issue. They have made it into what we can call alphabet soup with p's, and t's, and d's. Well, the "p" stands for pain, and the "t" stands for trouble, and, if they are not aware of it, they should have looked at the news over the weekend and what happened in Los Angeles. I was there.

Yes, we dodged a bullet this weekend, Mr. Speaker, but America has many bullets to be dodged in the upcoming months. There has been no economic recovery in America. We are still waiting on it.

Mr. Speaker, we find \$20 billion to send to Russia to get them recovered. We find money to send to Bosnia to recover them. We find money to do everyone justice but this country and the Americans in the urban communities.

We need jobs now. Those of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and those of us who are out of touch need to get in touch. I say to my colleagues, "I don't know about your communities, but my communities are asking for jobs. They are asking for jobs. They are asking for jobs. They are asking for jobs now."

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

(Mr. HORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues who this week remind us of the victims of the Holocaust. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council deserves our thanks for organizing a number of events during the Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust, April 18-25, 1993. I also congratulate the Council on the successful completion and opening of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, this week. The museum will certainly serve the purpose of reminding coming generations of the unbelievable crimes against humanity committed during the Holocaust.

Needless to say, my generation remembers first hand the vile atrocities committed by the Nazis in Germany and throughout Europe. Many of us have family or know individuals who barely survived with their lives from those dark days. It is therefore our duty to remember those victims today and declare our commitment to protest and fight against political, religious, racial or ethnic persecution at home and abroad.

Anti-Semitism is raising its diabolical head again in many countries including those in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Far too often there are also examples of anti-Semitism in the cities of this Nation. Our world must grow to overcome various ancient hates. The people of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh are also struggling to survive. It is hard for those of us who enjoy the security and freedoms of this nation to imagine such situations, but as we sadly know, they exist even today in much of Yugoslavia.

The Days of Remembrance of the Holocaust serve as a timely reminder to the United States that all Americans who believe in justice must continue to be vigilant and fight the evils of violence and hate wherever they arise, particularly during these important days of global political change.

THE HOUSE MUST INVESTIGATE BATF TACTICS

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly question the tactics which has resulted in the death of 17 to 24 children near Waco, TX. Prior to February 27, 1993, the followers of David Koresh were citizens that to my knowledge had caused no problems of any kind in their community. On February 28, 1993, following what appeared to be a staged for TV assault by BATF

on the compound they were living in, they all became heinous killers, according to BATF. For many years I have observed the Gestapo-like tactics of BATF, as they have gone beyond normal police procedure and instead staged dangerous assault type raids on individuals' homes and businesses. If, as some believe, BATF fired the first shots on February 28, did in fact those inside the compound have a right to defend themselves? At the very least the reason for the assault, purported illegal weapons, would not have resulted in a death sentence. Why after 51 days was yesterday's action deemed necessary? Why were family members never allowed to talk to their loved ones in an attempt to persuade them to come out?

Mr. Speaker, I fail to see the crimes committed by those in the Davidian compound that called for the extreme action of BATF on February 28, and the tragic final assault yesterday. It is my understanding we will not have the opportunity to review the official search warrant complaint that started this whole tragedy as the search warrant and complaint have been sealed and are not to be unsealed.

I call on the House to investigate this matter as well as the tactics of BATF in many other similar raids around the country.

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY RAIDERS—1993 NCAA WOMEN'S BASKETBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

(Mr. COMBEST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, how about those Lady Raiders? Today I rise to pay tribute to the Texas Tech University Lady Raiders on capturing the 1993 NCAA women's basketball national championship. The Lady Raiders, led by talented head coach Marsha Sharp and her coaching staff, defeated Ohio State 84-82 at the Omni in Atlanta to bring home Texas Tech's first ever NCAA national championship in any sport.

Described as the finest hour in women's college basketball, Texas Tech's all-American senior forward Sheryl Swoopes—that rhymes with hoops—shattered 10 tournament records and tied two others while gathering every honor from MVP of the final four to NCAA national player of the year. Quite simply, she is the best that's ever played the game.

In the last 11 recordsetting seasons at Tech, head coach Marsha Sharp has taken this program to a new level. She has coached the Lady Raiders to the NCAA tournament on six different occasions and captured back-to-back Southwest Conference championships. This year alone, she was named Southwest Conference Coach of the Year for

a third unprecedented time and named national coach of the year by two national organizations. And, the Lady Raiders currently enjoy a 19-game winning streak.

As we say in Lubbock, TX, we love ya Lady Raiders.

EQUITY FOR CONGRESS ACT

(Mr. KLINK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, over 200 years ago, James Madison wrote in the *Federalist Papers*: "Congress can make no law which will not have its full operation on themselves and their friends * * *."

A bill I will soon be introducing, the Equity for Congress Act, will finally achieve the goal that Madison stated so long ago.

My bill will require Congressional compliance with the following laws: Civil Rights Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, National Labor Relations Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act [OSHA], and Family Medical Leave Act.

Enforcement will be by administrative or civil action if Congress or any office of Congress is not in compliance.

In the history of the Congress, dating back to 1789, only two Members have ever been expelled from the Congress excluding the Civil War period.

Congress and its Members will be subject to the independent counsel provisions of the Ethics in Government Act.

This bill will send a clear signal across the Nation that Congress recognizes that, it too, is subject to the rule of law. New Members from both sides of the aisle endorse this concept.

I encourage Members to sign on as cosponsors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MEMBERS OF THE OTHER BODY FIGHTING FOR FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the other body, the Senate, for making their strong stand on fiscal responsibility. Their opposition to the President's spending package, which he calls a stimulus package, is based upon a real commitment to deficit spending, and we have not entirely seen that from the administration.

There are three important reasons why the Senate has opposed the President's stimulus or spending package. First, we are already facing a huge Federal deficit that demonstrates that excessive Federal spending is a drag on the economy and not a stimulus.

Second, while some of the programs in the spending package are worthwhile, the President has included a great deal of pork, and he has not cut spending enough.

Finally and third, Mr. Speaker, the President is ignoring real stimulants that he himself says he favors such as a capital gains tax reduction and enterprise zones.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced H.R. 1636 to give the President these five important tools, and, in fact, Mr. Speaker, these are in his book, "Putting People First." The President needs to drop his demand for increased spending and work with Congress to reduce the deficit now.

DAVID KORESH AND UNCLE SAM SHARE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WACO TRAGEDY

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as a former sheriff, I believe the massacre in Waco, TX, could have been avoided. I believe it was unnecessary for 90 people to die, including 24 children and 4 Federal officers.

Let us check it out. To start with, in February, David Koresh was informed he would be attacked. No. 2, until this very day the Justice Department tells us they had a well-thought-out plan.

Mr. Speaker, I disagree. When you have 100 TV crews but not one firetruck, that is not a well thought out plan. That is box office, pure and simple. It got the Feds into this mess.

Mr. Speaker, let me say this: When law enforcement gives us a soap opera, real people die. Do not get me wrong, David Koresh is responsible for this massacre in Waco, TX, but Uncle Sam is not without fault.

MARKING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

(Mr. KING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the beginning of the 50th anniversary of one of history's most tragic and heroic events—the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

In 1943, the Jews of Nazi-occupied Warsaw had been herded into the ghetto. There, the savagely persecuted Jews were decimated by the twin scourges of starvation and disease while they awaited certain doom in the jaws of the Nazi's grimly efficient death machine.

In April 1943, faced with forced transfer to death camps, the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto rose up against their oppressors and bravely fought for their

lives. Although poorly armed, the heroic Jewish freedom fighters withstood highly trained and well-equipped Nazi forces in a desperate struggle.

The heroes of the Warsaw ghetto were eventually overcome by a massive application of armed might, but their brave stand echoes through history. Their example will shine as an inspiration to oppressed people throughout the ages.

During this session I introduced a measure to commemorate the gallant stand in the Warsaw ghetto which received a wide measure of bipartisan support in the House. This week throughout the world—in Poland, in Israel, and the United States—ceremonies and observances are being held to mark this anniversary.

We should never forget the Holocaust or the brave freedom fighters of the Warsaw ghetto, but I am deeply saddened, that during these days of remembrance, the same evil forces of oppression, tyranny, and death are again at work in Europe. By turning our backs on the people of Bosnia and ignoring Serbian aggression, we are shaming the memory of those who died in the Holocaust and ignoring the lessons of history.

WORK AND JOBS, THE KEY INGREDIENTS TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, many Republicans seem to be acting as though work is a naughty four-letter word. I think most Americans would totally disagree with them. They think work is how we honor ourselves and what this great country was built on.

It is very frustrating for many Americans to see the Japanese, when their unemployment rate hit a little over 2 percent, run out and put together a \$115 billion stimulus package to create jobs in all sorts of areas we have hoped to move into. Meanwhile, this country, with twice as many people as the Japanese, cannot even get a multimillion program, a \$16 billion program, passed. I think many Americans feel there are certain people here who look like Nero, who fiddled while Rome burned. We have many people talking while Americans want action.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope we can get this stimulus package out because I think jobs are the way we work our way out of this recession. It is the only way that I know how to do it.

THE SHIRTS OFF OUR BACKS COME WITH MESSAGES

(Mr. INGLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. INGLIS. Mr. Speaker, this week I was at home in my district, and the creative people of United We Stand America presented a very clear message to me. They presented it in a very creative way, and that was this: Realizing that they represent many of the taxpayers of America who realize that the problem is not that we are taxed too little but that the Government spends too much, they decided to take the shirts off their backs and give us messages here in the Congress.

In other words, if the President and this Congress are bent on taking the shirts off their backs, their idea is to use those shirts to communicate their messages. Let me tell the Members what a few of those messages are here.

First, here is one that says very plainly, "Make Cuts First." Those folks, the taxpayers of America, also know where those cuts should start. They should start right here in this House, so they tell me, "Roll Back Congressional Perks."

Those people also realize that in order to really get change in this place, we need to do some things like limiting terms and passing a balanced budget amendment.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, from the smallest little one in our district, there is this very simple message: "Read My Shirt, No New Taxes."

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS DENIED EQUAL ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

(Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, an injustice has been perpetrated, for too long in this country, against a community of American citizens. The injustice has been the denial of equal access to all U.S. citizens to the benefits provided by the Nation's health care program. The community of American citizens that have suffered this injustice are my constituents.

Access to adequate health care, for all American citizens, must be recognized as a right, not as a privilege. We have not been alone in suffering this unfair treatment. And we are not alone in calling for it to be redressed.

This injustice has been recognized by the Congressional Black Caucus and the congressional Hispanic caucus. They, along with me, are asking, what possible justification can there be to deprive equal access to health care to 3,600,000 Puerto Rican Americans, 80,000 African-Americans in the Virgin Islands, and to the American ethnic minorities in Guam and American Samoa?

I ask for your support, Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, to make sure that equal access to health care for all Americans, without exception, is an essential part of President Clinton's national health care reform.

REMOVAL OF THE STATUE OF FREEDOM

(Mr. EVERETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad day when one Federal agency cannot help out another branch of Government. I am certainly not an advocate of the Federal Government competing with the private sector in the free enterprise system, but the matter of removing the Statue of Freedom from the dome of this Capitol is a very unique and one-time deal.

Air National Guard units from Alabama, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania have been involved in detailed consultations with the Architect of the Capitol for months on exactly how the statue removal will be accomplished. These units have also been conducting extensive training exercises on how this mission will be carried out. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the Mississippi National Guard actually performed a nearly identical mission for the Texas Legislature; but only after bailing out a private crane company who got in over their heads.

The recent decision by William Perry, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, to disallow the Guard from performing the mission because of a DOD policy that forbids competing with private industry misses the point. This is a one-time government mission.

I have been informed that the Architect of the Capitol has sent a letter of intent to a company accepting their bid to remove the statue for \$60,000. This bid was unsolicited and non-competitive.

Mr. Speaker, I think we are confusing the ceremonial and historical aspects of restoring the Nation's Capitol with a Federal construction contract. It seemed perfectly logical and appropriate for the National Guard to remove the Statue of Freedom at the beginning of the restoration project, and it still makes perfect sense today. Let us save the taxpayer some money for a change—let the Guard do it.

□ 1310

LESSONS FROM THE HOLOCAUST

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, three separate events this week remind us of how perversely, how monstrously, and how barbarously human beings can treat one another.

The first event is one from which I just returned: the 13th annual commemoration in the Capitol Rotunda of the Days of Remembrance to remember the victims of the Holocaust. Also, this week we commemorate the 50th anni-

versary of the uprising in the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw, and this Thursday is the official opening of the memorial museum on the Capitol mall honoring the Holocaust.

These separate events, Mr. Speaker, remind us again of the raw, unadulterated evil which marauds the world and about which we have to be watchful even today. They also remind us, Mr. Speaker, of the grace and the courage and the fortitude and beauty exhibited by the Jewish people a half century ago in the face of dire and difficult circumstances. The lessons they have taught us, Mr. Speaker, reverberate down through history and are as inspirational to us today, 50 years later, as they were then.

GWINNETT COUNTY TOWN HALL MEETING

(Mr. LINDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, NEWT GINGRICH and I participated in a town hall meeting in Gwinnett County, GA, to give the people of Georgia's Fourth and Sixth Congressional Districts the opportunity to express their views on President Clinton's proposed economic plans.

Not one person in the crowd of over 500 stood to say that he or she believes that they are not paying enough taxes and that our Federal Government spends too little. On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, the people with whom I spoke were very concerned that our new President has already proposed the largest tax increase in our Nation's history.

To add insult to injury on April 15, tax day, the administration announced that, despite earlier denials, it was considering an entirely new tax: the value added tax [VAT]. The VAT tax is essentially a stealth tax that allows politicians to levy large taxes on manufactured goods without being held immediately accountable. Because the tax is levied on the value added to a product at each stage of production, the final cost of the tax is hidden in the price the consumer pays to purchase the good.

I would also like to add that the preliminary results of the Gwinnett County town hall survey show that 98 percent of the people surveyed oppose the value added tax.

Mr. Speaker, if there was ever the slightest doubt in my mind that President Clinton's tax increasing plan is wrong for America, it was put to rest last Saturday. It is abundantly clear that the people of Gwinnett County, GA, and all over America want less taxes, less spending, less government. It is equally clear that the Clinton program offers exactly the opposite.

NCAA VICTORY FOR THE TAR HEELS

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the University of North Carolina tar heel basketball team, the 1993 NCAA national champions. With coach Dean Smith at the helm, the tar heels defeated the University of Michigan Wolverines 77-71 in one of the most exciting final four finishes in the history of the championship.

The consistency of Donald Williams from three-point range, the leadership of senior George Lynch, the drive of Derrick Phelps and Brian Reese, and the prowess and sportsmanship of Eric Montross combined with the reliability of seniors Henrik Rödl, Scott Cherry, Matt Wenstrom, and Travis Stephenson to overpower the capable "fab five" from Ann Arbor proving the skies above New Orleans are indeed Carolina blue.

I congratulate Coach Smith on his second NCAA title and on the discipline both on and off the court he instills in his players. And I look forward to a repeat next year.

H.R. 5—UNION TRUMP CARD

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 5—a measure that would rob our current labor laws of balance and fairness. Those in support of H.R. 5 would have us believe that making permanent replacements illegal would increase fairness. In reality, making this change would be like dealing labor unions a huge trump card, thereby guaranteeing victory in every dispute.

Mr. Speaker, this is clearly a ploy by the already too powerful unions to increase their faltering membership and their political power. These unions represent only 12 percent of the private working force in America, leaving nearly 80 percent of private sector American workers unrepresented by this legislation. Even more important to this body, the people who elected us oppose this type of legislation by a 2-to-1 margin.

Mr. Speaker, the decision before us is whether we will stand in defense of mainstream America, or whether we will succumb to the clamoring of a vocal union minority who are asking this Congress to do for them what they cannot do for themselves. I urge my colleagues to stand on the side of fairness and vote with me in opposition to H.R. 5.

THE HEALTH OF AMERICA

(Mr. APPELEGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. APPELEGATE. Mr. Speaker, the three biggest issues in the country today are, No. 1 health. If you do not have your health, you have nothing. If you have no health insurance and have no job, your health deteriorates.

Mr. Speaker, No. 2 is the economy. If you do not have any industry and do not have any jobs, your health continues to worsen.

Mr. Speaker, No. 3 is the infrastructure, without which you have no jobs, your environment gets worse, and your health continues to deteriorate.

Thousands of communities throughout the United States and tens of millions of people are caught in this squeeze, but I think that rural America is hit the hardest. Rural America in the past has gotten the short end of the stick, and that has to be reversed. Government response to these issues must bring into focus rural America's neglect of the past, and we cannot continue to allow that to happen.

AMERICA BEING MANEUVERED BY UNITED NATIONS

(Mr. ROTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, in a few days this House will consider a resolution to keep American forces in Somalia for a year or even longer. The other body has already passed such a resolution which would leave young Americans stranded there for who knows how long.

Mr. Speaker, when American forces were sent into Somalia, they were promised that they would be out in a couple of months. Remember? They will be out by January 20, Inauguration Day. After some of us started asking questions, that promise dissolved, and we were promised, well, within 6 months our troops will be out of Somalia.

Now this promise is dissolving very fast. The American taxpayers have paid for this exercise to the tune of \$800 million so far.

The reality is that America is allowing itself to be maneuvered into taking on a burden in a situation that we cannot solve. We are getting the bill for this U.N. action.

Where is the United Nations? Recall that when we went into Somalia, we did it at the behest of the United Nations. To allow American forces to be incarcerated in Somalia for much longer is not fair to them nor to the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask every Member of this House to carefully consider this resolution when it comes up next week.

GUNS, WACO, AND COLUMBIA HEIGHTS

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, how much will it take before we all come to our senses about guns? The people of the Nation's Capital are stalked by a random killer with a shotgun. He was caught yesterday only after he had killed his third victim and wounded four others. At about the same time, the true believing Waco, TX, fanatics, barricaded with enough ammunition for a small army, incinerated themselves.

Last year rampant gunfire in the Nation's streets was not enough to get the Brady gun control bill out of the White House. Last year the Filene, TX, massacre was not enough to spur passage of assault weapon legislation. In fact it was defeated the day after the Filene massacre. This year has brought mass murder and suicide to Waco and random killings and terror to the doorstep of the Capitol. I have had enough. I hope Congress has.

COMMENDING THE MEMBERS OF THE 118TH AIRLIFT WING

(Mr. CLEMENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, as Americans, we have grown accustomed to the rights and liberties we are guaranteed in this great democracy. All too often we take these freedoms for granted. Each day the men and women of the Armed Forces are out there quietly serving, protecting our interest, so that the rest of us can confidently go about our business, free of worries.

The men and women of my State, Tennessee, the Volunteer State, have a proud tradition of military service. Whether its John Sevier in the Revolutionary War, Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans, Davey Crockett, Sam Houston, and a host of others at the Alamo, Sergeant York at the Argonne Forest, or the thousands more in WWII, Korean conflict, Vietnam war, the Persian Gulf, and most recently in Somalia, Tennesseans have always served with great distinction.

Members of the 118th Airlift Wing of the Tennessee Air Guard are the latest to continue this great volunteer tradition. Without fanfare or hoopla, the members of the 118th have put themselves in harm's way to promote our interests and the interests of our democratic way of life.

Since April 10, 60 personnel and 3 C-130 aircraft out of Nashville—members of the 118th Airlift Wing of the Tennessee Air National Guard—have been bravely flying relief missions into war torn Bosnia. We have all heard the hor-

rifing stories and seen the horrible pictures of the atrocities committed in the name of ethnic cleansing. The selfless acts of the military units, such as the 118th, have helped deliver desperately needed food and supplies to the men, women, and children suffering in the former Yugoslavia.

So today, to the members of the 118th Airlift Wing, I say you are not forgotten. We are aware of your action and we appreciate your service. Our thoughts and prayers are with you all. Good luck and God bless.

AMERICAN TAX MONEY GOING TO RESETTLE IRAQI SOLDIERS IN AMERICA

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, there has been some criticism of some of us on this side of the aisle who are questioning the way President Clinton and his administration are spending money. Let me give the Members one example why we are concerned.

There was a recent newspaper article indicating that we are now in the process of paying welfare benefits to Iraqi soldiers who are being quietly resettled into this country at taxpayer expense. Already 1,000 of them have been resettled. There are 4,000 more awaiting, and maybe 10,000 after that.

What are we giving to these folks? We are giving them Medicaid, welfare payments, including Aid to Dependent Families, cash assistance for employment and language training programs, prepaid medical screening, health assessments, and other continuing health care services. We are doing all of that at taxpayer expense to Iraqi soldiers.

We are being told by the administration that we must go deeper into debt in order to stimulate the economy. Yet the way they are spending the money is to provide welfare benefits to Iraqi soldiers and their families. Strange, very strange.

BIG TROUBLE FOR "U"

(Ms. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, when we consider the President's tax bill later next month, there will be one provision that will cause great heartache for the American people.

That provision is the Btu or energy tax. What does Btu stand for?

In my mind, it means big trouble for "U."

The Btu tax will increase the prices for all products. It will increase the price of food because of its impact on farmers.

It will increase the price on users of electricity, on users of natural gas, and on almost every other form of energy.

It was interesting how the President floated the idea of a VAT tax on April 15, income tax day.

We haven't even had the time to think seriously about the effects of one tax acronym before he throws another one at us.

The American people should be allowed to concentrate first on the chilling impact of the President's tax bill before we worry about his other tax schemes.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FEDERAL RAILROAD SAFETY ACT OF 1970—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 1991 annual report on the Administration of the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970, pursuant to section 211 of the Act (45 U.S.C. 440(a)).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 20, 1993.

SUNDRY REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Committee on Energy and Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 1991 calendar year reports as prepared by the Department of Transportation on activities under the Highway Safety Act and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, as amended (23 U.S.C. 401 note and 15 U.S.C. 1408).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 20, 1993.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of Rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes on the first two bills, if postponed, will be taken after

debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules; the remaining votes, if postponed, will be taken tomorrow.

□ 1330

SPRING MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ACT

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 63) to establish the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in Nevada, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 63

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.—The term "National Forest lands" means lands included in the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))).

(2) RECREATION AREA.—The term "Recreation Area" means the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area established by this Act.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) preserve scenic, scientific, historic, cultural, natural, wilderness, watershed, riparian, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and other values contributing to public enjoyment and biological diversity in the Spring Mountains of Nevada;

(2) ensure appropriate conservation and management of natural and recreation resources in the Spring Mountains; and

(3) provide for the development of public recreation opportunities in the Spring Mountains for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in Nevada.

(b) BOUNDARIES AND MAP.—The Recreation Area shall consist of approximately 316,000 acres of federally owned lands and waters in the Toiyabe National Forest, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Spring Mountain National Recreation Area—Proposed", numbered NV-CH, and dated August 2, 1992.

(c) MAP FILING.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map of the Recreation Area with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(d) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(e) DISCREPANCIES.—In the case of any discrepancy between or among the acreage referred to in subsection (b) and the map described in subsection (b), the map described in subsection (b) shall control any question concerning the boundaries of the Recreation Area.

SEC. 5. MANAGEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall manage the Recreation Area in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to the National Forest System and this Act to provide for—

(1) the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, cultural, and other values contributing to public enjoyment;

(2) the conservation of fish and wildlife populations and habitat, including the use of prescribed fire to improve or maintain habitat;

(3) the protection of watersheds and the maintenance of free flowing streams and the quality of ground and surface waters in accordance with applicable Federal and State law;

(4) public outdoor recreation benefits, including, but not limited to, hunting, fishing, trapping, hiking, horseback riding, backpacking, rock climbing, camping, and nature study;

(5) wilderness areas as designated by Congress; and

(6) the management, utilization, and disposal of natural resources in a manner compatible with the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established.

(b) **HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND FISHING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall permit hunting, trapping, fishing, and habitat management within the Recreation Area in accordance with the laws of the United States and the State of Nevada.

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The Secretary, after consultation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, may designate zones where and periods when hunting, trapping, or fishing shall not be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment.

(c) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock may be permitted to continue pursuant to Federal law and subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers necessary.

(d) **PREVENTIVE MEASURES.**—Nothing in this Act shall preclude such reasonable measures as the Secretary considers necessary to protect the land and resources from fire or insect or disease infestation in the Recreation Area.

SEC. 6. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **PROCEDURES.**—Not later than 3 full fiscal years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a general management plan for the Recreation Area as an amendment to the Toiyabe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Such an amendment shall reflect the establishment of the Recreation Area and conform to the provisions of this Act, except that nothing in this Act shall require the Secretary to revise the Toiyabe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. The provisions of the national forest land and resource management plan relating to the recreation area shall also be available to the public in a document separate from the rest of the forest plan.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The management plan described in paragraph (1) shall be developed with full public participation and shall include—

(A) implementation plans for a continuing program of interpretation and public education about the resources and values of the Recreation Area;

(B) proposals for public facilities to be developed, expanded, or improved for the Recreation Area, including one or more visitor centers to accommodate both local and out-of-State visitors;

(C) plans for the management of natural and cultural resources in the Recreation Area, with emphasis on the preservation and long-term scientific use of archaeological resources, with priority in development given to the enforcement of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.) and the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) within the Recreation Area;

(D) wildlife and fish resource management plans for the Recreation Area prepared in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Nevada and using other available studies of the Recreation Area;

(E) recreation management plans for the Recreation Area in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Nevada;

(F) wild horse and burro herd management plans for the Recreation Area prepared in consultation with appropriate departments and commissions of the State of Nevada; and

(G) an inventory of all lands within the Recreation Area not presently managed as National Forest lands that will permit the Secretary to evaluate possible future acquisitions.

(3) **CONSULTATION.**—The plans for the management of natural and cultural resources described in paragraph (2)(C) shall be prepared in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established by title II of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470i et seq.) and the Nevada State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

(b) **WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.**—

(1) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The general management plan for the Recreation Area shall include the recommendations of the Bureau of Land Management as to the suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness of the 89,270 acres identified as the Mt. Sterling, La Madre Mountains, and Pine Creek Wilderness Study Areas on the Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Status Map, dated March 1990.

(2) **MANAGEMENT.**—Pending submission of a recommendation and until otherwise directed by Act of Congress, the Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall manage the lands and waters within the wilderness study areas referred to in paragraph (1) so as to maintain their potential for inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 7. ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, bequest, or otherwise any lands, or lesser interests therein, including mineral interests, water rights, and scenic easements, which the Secretary determines are needed for the purposes of this Act.

(b) **INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LANDS.**—Any lands, waters, or interests in lands or waters located within the Recreation Area that are acquired by the United States or administratively transferred to the Secretary after the date of enactment of this Act shall be incorporated into the Recreation Area and managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System and the provisions of this Act.

(c) **LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.**—For purposes of section 7 of the Land and

Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-9), where such boundaries are established for units of the National Forest System, such established boundaries shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of the National Forests as of January 1, 1965. Money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund shall be available for the acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 8. WITHDRAWAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights and except for lands described in subsection (b), all Federal lands within the Recreation Area and all lands, waters, and interests in lands and waters within the Recreation Area that are acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—The lands referred to in subsection (a) are described as follows:

W½E½ and W½, Sec. 27, T23S, R58E, Mt. Diablo Meridian.

SEC. 9. COORDINATED MANAGEMENT.

The Secretary shall coordinate the management of the Recreation Area with the management of all proximate lands in a manner that best meets the present and future needs of the people of the United States.

SEC. 10. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

In order to encourage unified and cost-effective management and interpretation of natural and cultural resources in southern Nevada, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal, State, and local agencies, and with nonprofit entities, that provide for the management and interpretation of natural and cultural resources in southern Nevada.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill presently under consideration.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 63, the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area Act, was introduced by Mr. BILBRAY. The legislation is very similar to a measure passed by the House in the 102d Congress but on which action was not completed prior to adjournment.

The bill before us today would designate a 316,000-acre national recre-

ation area in the Spring Mountains of southern Nevada. The national recreation area would encompass all of the lands of the Spring Mountains unit of the Toiyabe National Forest.

Located near two rapidly growing populations centers, Las Vegas and Pahrump, the area receives approximately 5 million visitors a year. It is the only area readily accessible to southern Nevadans with forests and snow. At that hearing of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, on March 3, 1993, we learned that the resources of the Spring Mountains are impressive. Dominating the area is Mount Charleston which, at 11,918 feet, is the third highest mountain in Nevada. Vegetation includes ancient bristlecone pines, which are the oldest living things on Earth, five vegetative life zones and 48 plants species found nowhere else in the world. Wildlife includes elk, deer, wild turkey, bighorn sheep, golden eagles, wild horses and burros, and the Palmers chipmunk, which is found only in the Spring Mountains. Threatened species include the desert tortoise and Lahonton cutthroat trout. The Spring Mountains are also the beginning of the water aquifer for the city of Las Vegas.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill which will protect and enhance this beautiful mountain range.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today in support of H.R. 63 which will create the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area near Las Vegas, NV.

H.R. 63 is supported by my colleague, the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH], who represents the district wherein the Spring Mountains lie, and it also has the support of the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BILBRAY].

This legislation is an appropriate way to preserve the natural resources of the Spring Mountains while respecting valid existing rights and allowing a wide variety of access and recreational uses by the public.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 63.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BILBRAY], who is the sponsor of the measure, along with the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH].

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area legislation. Last year, this same bill passed the House.

Unfortunately, in the final days of the 102d Congress, time ran out before the Senate could take action on this legislation. This year Nevadans can

usher in the Earth Day festivities by celebrating the creation of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.

I stand here with the full endorsement of the Nevada delegation, the Nevada Mining Association and the Nevada State Legislature's committee on public lands to advance this legislation.

The legislation to create the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area could not have come about without the devotion and vision of the southern Nevada community.

For more than 5 years, teams of Nevadans have worked tirelessly to coordinate the widely diverse interests represented by the many users of the Spring Mountains—to sport hunt, fish, hike, and camp. Offroaders, bikers, and ranchers all share in the benefits from this magnificent resource.

The Spring Mountains contain outstanding outdoor recreation opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the burgeoning urban population of Las Vegas.

Over 20 million visitors are known to come to the Mt. Charleston area. For the 900,000 inhabitants of Las Vegas, the Spring Mountains offer our only forest experience.

As more and more people visit the Spring Mountains, ensuring the protection of these resources is critical.

By providing trailheads and roads for RV's, backpackers, hikers, offroaders, and hunters, passage of this measure will provide great enhancements to Nevadans' existing recreational use of our public lands.

There are nearly 1 million residents in southern Nevada.

As one of the Nation's fastest growing communities, that figure is sure to grow. At present, there are only 10 campgrounds and picnic sites to meet the needs of the entire community.

The goal of this legislation is to increase everyone's access to the Spring Mountains without sacrificing the quality of the outdoor experience.

With this legislation in place, the entire community can protect and preserve these natural resources from the encroachment of both man and the growing metropolitan areas directly to the west and east of this magnificent forest and range of mountains.

I would like to reiterate and clarify to all Nevadans, our hikers, hunters, horseback riders, off-roaders, and campers, that this new status will, by no means, keep them from enjoying these lands.

It will eventually increase and improve the access for all of our outdoor enthusiasts to this local treasure.

By creating the Spring Mountains National Recreational Area, the Spring Mountains will gain their deserved, national recognition. This elevated status will secure for this unique area the necessary Federal funds to effectively manage the area.

Under the present management methods, these valued resources will not be adequately preserved for future generations.

Again, I would like to thank Chairman VENTO, and his excellent staff, for all their efforts and their hard work which has enabled this bill to come before the House so expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, again I would like to thank all of the Members on this bill, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and the rest of the minority in this group, and my colleague, the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH], who worked very closely with me to get rid of problem areas in the bill. But particularly I would like to thank the chairman of the subcommittee and the chairman of the full committee, as well as the people of southern Nevada who worked so many hours. As I mentioned, for years they have been working on this recreation area to make sure that all of the areas are protected.

These are pristine areas. They are beautiful. They have running streams and creeks and some of the oldest known trees in the world. There are trees that are 3,000 years old. The bristlecone pine is in this area. In fact, I was out there the other day and it was amazing. I saw a bristlecone a little taller than I am and was told that it was 60 years old. They pointed out that if I came back in about 300 years from now, it might be about 3 feet taller, and if I came back 3,000 years from now it might be a full-grown tree.

In fact, this is a very unique area. I know people in southern Nevada appreciate the help they have had from both sides of the aisle on this bill.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I would ask support of the Members for what I think is a sound policy path.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 63, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 328) to provide for the rehabilitation of historic structures within the Sandy Hook unit of Gateway National Recreation Area in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 328

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MARINE ACADEMY AGREEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to further the revitalization, rehabilitation, and utilization of Fort Hancock within the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into an agreement with the Monmouth County Vocational School District or a successor (referred to in this Act as the "District"), to permit the use by the District of properties situated along Gunnison Road and Magruder Road for the purpose of developing and operating, without cost to the National Park Service, a secondary school program to be known as the Marine Academy of Science and Technology.

(b) DESIGN OF FACILITIES.—The design of new facilities and landscape improvements, and the rehabilitation of existing facilities for school and administrative use, shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the National Park Service. In determining whether to approve the design and rehabilitation, the Director shall use standards for rehabilitation and National Park Service guidelines and policies that are approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. REVERSION.

If the properties, facilities, and improvements referred to in section 1 are not used by the District for a secondary school program, the agreement authorized by section 1 shall be terminated and all use of the properties, facilities, and improvements shall revert, without consideration, to the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. REIMBURSEMENT.

(a) REHABILITATION.—As a condition of entering into the agreement authorized by section 1, the Secretary of the Interior may—

(1) accept reimbursement expenses, of not more than \$500,000, to cover the cost of rehabilitating other property within the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area for park uses that are displaced from facilities used by the District under the agreement authorized by section 1; or

(2) require the District to rehabilitate other property for the park uses—

(A) under the direction of the National Park Service; and

(B) at a cost of not more than \$500,000.

(b) FEES FOR SERVICES.—The Director of the National Park Service may collect and retain reasonable fees for services provided to the District by the National Park Service, including alarm monitoring, permit compliance, fire and police protection, and snow removal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill presently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 328 provides for the rehabilitation of historic structures within the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area in the State of New Jersey. The bill was approved by the Senate on March 17, 1993, and is identical to legislation approved by the House of Representatives in the 102d Congress.

The Fort Hancock District of the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area in New Jersey contains over 200 historic buildings constructed by the U.S. Army in the 1890's for coastal defense purposes. For the past decade, the Monmouth County Vocational School District has used four of these otherwise unoccupied buildings to house the district's Marine Academy of Science and Technology, a 4-year program for students in grades 9 to 12.

S. 328 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to continue this arrangement with the Monmouth County Vocational School District. Design of new facilities, landscape improvements, and rehabilitation of existing structures by the district are subject to the approval of the National Park Service and revert to the National Park Service if they are not used by the district for a secondary school program.

The Secretary may accept funds for rehabilitating other properties within the park for park uses displaced by the district and is authorized to collect reasonable fees for services provided to the district.

I believe this is the type of partnership we should be encouraging. Allowing the school district to rehabilitate and use otherwise vacant buildings in the park benefits both the school and the National Park Service. The Park Service has not had the resources to address this neglected area, and the school district has found this a prime location for the school. Passage of this bill will result in improvements to the park and will provide the school with necessary facilities, and I urge my colleagues' support.

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Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 328. This legislation just makes good sense. It is refreshing to see that we are finding creative ways of improving our local school districts while rehabilitating the existing historical assets of the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area. S. 328 will allow the Monmouth School District, who has already spent over \$2 million on rehabilitation, to continue to use and rehabilitate these historic buildings.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 328.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, passage of H.R. 328 is critically important to the town of Taos and Taos County, NM. This legislation will convey the Forest Service's old Taos ranger station to the town of Taos, NM. I note that companion legislation, S. 275, was passed by the Senate on March 17.

For many years the town of Taos has tried to obtain the old Forest Service ranger station building in hopes of converting it into a children's library and adult literacy center. Because the condition of the building makes it no longer suitable for use by the Forest Service, the building would be ideal for the town's purposes.

However, because of Taos' meager financial resources, this has not been possible. For the fiscal year 1992, the town of just over 4,000 people raised \$186,932 from property taxes. The median family income is approximately \$13,000, and 26 percent of families in Taos live below the poverty line. Like the rest of Taos County, which is consistently one of the poorest in the Nation, the unemployment rate hovers around 20 percent. In addition, the town recently received a preliminary construction cost estimate of over \$400,000 for the renovations necessary to make the building suitable for use as a children's library.

H.R. 328 will allow the town to obtain the building, at fair market value, under terms that won't impose financial hardship. The town of Taos maintains strict preservation requirements for buildings in the downtown area, ensuring that the historical and cultural integrity of the building will be protected.

Mr. Speaker, transfer of the old Forest Service building to the town of Taos is a logical and practical move for everyone involved. More importantly, it will serve as an invaluable resource for the town of to help educate future generations. I urge my colleagues to join me in support.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 328.

The question was taken.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate Bill (S. 326) to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 326

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADDITION TO NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "National Monument") are hereby modified to include the area comprising approximately 12 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "George Washington Birthplace National Monument Boundary Map", numbered 332/80.011A and dated September 1992, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. ACQUISITIONS OF LANDS.

Within the boundaries of the National Monument, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands, or interests therein, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENT.

In administering the National Monument, the Secretary shall take such action as is necessary to preserve and interpret the history and resources associated with George Washington, the generations of the Washington family who lived in the vicinity, and their contemporaries, as well as 18th century plantation life and society.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 326, the Senate bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does in fact extend the site of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument in the State of Virginia, the location of his birth. It includes land that is to be donated as well as provides the opportunity on a willing-seller basis to purchase additional lands which separate various parts of that monument today.

This is similar to legislation that had passed in the most recent Congress last year and was not acted upon by the Senate.

It is introduced and brought to us by our friend and colleague, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BATEMAN], and again, he has sponsored it, and it is, of course, now before us with the

name of the Senate sponsor on the measure, Senators ROBB and WARNER.

This is a noncontroversial matter. The Park Service owns 538 acres in the two contiguous parcels located along Pope's Creek and Dancing Marsh and the Potomac River. Located between the two parcels is the Horner property which includes a loblolly pine forest and eagle-nesting site.

The Horner family has offered to sell the property to the National Park Service today. This Tidewater Virginia farm still remains in much the same historical qualities that existed at the time of our Nation's formation, and more importantly at the time of the birth of then George Washington who later became, of course, the President of our Nation after a distinguished career which we are all aware of.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would add 12 acres, owned by a willing seller, to the existing park commemorating George Washington's birthplace. It is my understanding that acquisition of these lands would cost about \$50,000-\$100,000, and that the measure is viewed as desirable by the National Park Service to resolve existing park management concerns.

I commend Mr. BATEMAN for championing, again this Congress, this measure to better protect this park area.

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I also want to commend him, Chairman VENTO and his subcommittee for bringing this legislation before the House in such an expeditious manner.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 326 which is the companion bill to H.R. 819 which I introduced in the House on February 4, 1993. These bills would expand the boundaries of the George Washington National Monument in Westmoreland County on the historic northern neck of Virginia. I introduced this legislation to better enable my constituents and local National Park Service officials to preserve and protect an important part of America's heritage.

In 1991, I introduced almost identical legislation which was approved unanimously by the House on November 21. Although the Senate also passed a bill to expand the monument's boundaries last year, the House was precluded from agreeing to the Senate's minor change because of the rush to adjourn the 102d Congress.

The First Congressional District of Virginia, which I represent, includes many points of historic significance. Although the origins of this great Nation are found and skillfully interpreted in Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown, and other historically significant parts of what I like to call America's first district, it is only on the northern neck of Virginia that we can trace the early footsteps of the Father of our Country.

Pope's Creek Plantation, birthplace of George Washington in 1732, is located on the Potomac River in Westmoreland County, VA. The Washington family first settled here in 1656 when John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington, acquired the land as a wedding present. Here, George Washington spent his early childhood. Although he later moved to Mount Vernon from Pope's Creek, George Washington returned periodically to his birthplace. To this day, Washington family descendants continue to live in the area. In fact, I am proud to note that the park's superintendent, Dwight Storke, not only is a descendant of George Washington, but was recognized recently by his peers in the National Park Service as Superintendent of the Year.

Two hundred years after Washington's birth, Congress established the George Washington Birthplace National Monument to memorialize and commemorate the life of the foremost of our Founding Fathers. The National Park Service now owns 538 acres in two contiguous parcels located along Pope's Creek, Bridge's Creek, and the Potomac River. The monument's landscape consists of fields, forests and marshlands. The National Park Service makes full use of this beautiful landscape by maintaining a reconstructed homestead and operating a working colonial farm which recreates 18th century plantation life.

Located between the National Park Service's two parcels are 125 acres of privately owned land. The Horner family owns 12 acres and the Muse family owns the remaining 113 acres. Currently, these private lands are woods, wetlands and agricultural fields which complement and enhance the monument's historic character and cultural setting.

The purpose of S. 326 and H.R. 819 is to revise the monument's boundaries to include the 12-acre Horner family property. This 12 acres is one of the best examples of mature loblolly pine woodlands in the area and is within 400 yards of a bald eagle nesting site. The Horners have exercised excellent stewardship of their land and are to be commended. Because of their property's location relative to the monument's current boundaries, the Horners, local officials, civic organizations and others are concerned with the potential for adverse, nonagricultural development near the monument given the trend of waterfront development in the region.

Although the Muse family initially supported inclusion of their property within the monument, last summer they indicated that they no longer wanted their land officially included within the monument's boundaries. It is my understanding that the Muses became concerned about some of the legal requirements and conditions associated with having their property formally included within the monument. Nevertheless, it is my hope and understanding that the National Park Service will continue to work with the Muses to ensure long-term protection of this beautiful land which has been farmed and well-cared for by the Muse family for over two centuries.

The boundary expansion I am advocating is a logical improvement of the monument's overall configuration. While responding to my constituents' request, this legislation will also improve the National Park Service's ability to

ensure the proper and adequate protection of this small, but important part of America's heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have been able to introduce and support legislation to help my constituents and the National Park Service. I believe enactment of this measure will be another important and appropriate step taken by Congress to ensure the continued preservation and commemoration George Washington's birthplace deserves. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support S. 326.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 326.

The question was taken.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO TAOS, NM

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 328) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the town of Taos, NM, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 328

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TAOS RANGER DISTRICT.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey by quit-claim deed to the town of Taos, New Mexico, subject to the terms and conditions stated in subsection (b), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land and improvements thereon described as follows:

That property locally referred to as the "Old Taos Ranger District Office and Warehouse" located in the town of Taos, Taos County, New Mexico, containing approximately 0.633 acres, specifically described in that certain warranty deed dated January 22, 1937, by William T. and Mary E. Hinde, husband and wife, to the United States, as recorded on January 23, 1937, in book A-34, page 415, of the Record of Deeds of Taos County, New Mexico.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) CONSIDERATION.—The conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be in consideration of the amount of \$360,000, payable in full within the 6-month period referred to in subsection (a), or, at the option of the town of Taos, in 20 annual payments of \$18,000 due on January 1 of the first year following enactment of this Act and annually thereafter until the total amount due has been paid, as agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture. The cash so received shall be deposited into

a special fund in the Treasury which will remain available, subject to appropriations, until expended by the Secretary for the purpose of acquiring, within the State of New Mexico, lands or administrative facilities on National Forest System lands. The town of Taos shall not be charged interest on amounts owed the United States for such conveyance.

(2) RELEASE.—On transfer of the property under subsection (a) the town of Taos shall release the United States from any liability for claims relating to the property.

(3) REVERSION.—The conveyance described in subsection (a) shall be a conveyance of fee simple title to the property, subject to reversion to the United States if the property is used for other than public purposes or if the compensation requirements described in paragraph (1) are not met.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 328, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection?

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 328, introduced by Mr. RICHARDSON, would convey to the city of Taos, NM, the old Taos Ranger District Office and Warehouse. This building is currently owned by the Forest Service, but is no longer needed by the Agency, which has vacated the building and is now leasing it to the city. Under the provisions of the bill, the United States will receive fair market value for the property. The legislation also provides that if the building is used for nonpublic purposes it will revert back to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office has notified the Committee on Natural Resources that there was a potential pay-go problem with H.R. 328. While the amount in question is very minor, totaling only \$18,000 annually, the legislation at the desk has been amended to address this matter. With this change, the CBO has now told the committee there is no problem with pay-as-you-go procedures.

H.R. 328 is nearly identical to a bill that passed the House in the 102d Congress but on which action was not completed prior to adjournment. This is a noncontroversial measure and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 328 and applaud the efforts to transfer

the old Taos Forest Service district office building to the town of Taos, NM.

H.R. 328 is an excellent opportunity to enhance the cultural and educational aspects of the town of Taos, NM. The children's library and adult literacy center will be a great asset for the citizens of Taos.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 328.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Members support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 328, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JEMEZ NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 38) to establish the Jemez National Recreation Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 38

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) PURPOSE AND ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to conserve, protect, and restore the recreational, ecological, cultural, religious, and wildlife resource values of the Jemez Mountains, there is hereby established the Jemez National Recreational Area (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "recreation area"), to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary").

(b) AREA INCLUDED.—The recreation area shall be comprised of approximately 57,000 acres of lands and interests in lands within the Santa Fe National Forest as generally depicted on the map entitled "Jemez National Recreation Area—Proposed" and dated September 1992. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, District of Columbia. The Secretary may from time to time, in consultation with local tribal leaders, make minor revisions in the boundary of the recreation area to promote management effectiveness and efficiency in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(c) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the recreation area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-

sources and the Select Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. Such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(d) **NO ADDITIONAL LANDS.**—No lands or interests therein outside of the boundaries of the recreation area may be added to the recreation area without specific authorization by Congress.

SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the recreation area in accordance with this Act and the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to National Forest System lands in a manner that will further the purposes of the recreation area. Management of the natural resources within the recreation area shall be permitted only to the extent that such management is compatible with and does not impair the purposes for which the recreation area is established. Recreational activities within the recreation area shall include (but not be limited to) hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, skiing, backpacking, rock climbing, and swimming.

(b) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Secretary shall, no later than 5 years after the enactment of this Act, develop a management plan for the recreation area, as an amendment to the Santa Fe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, to reflect the establishment of the recreation area and to conform to the provisions of this Act. Nothing in this Act shall require the Secretary to revise the Santa Fe Forest Land and Resource Management Plan pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. During development of the management plan for the recreation area, the Secretary shall study newly designated land within the recreation area, and adjacent national forest land.

(c) **CULTURAL RESOURCES.**—In administering the recreation area, the Secretary shall give particular emphasis to the preservation, stabilization, and protection of cultural resources located within the recreation area in furtherance of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Act of August 11, 1978 (42 U.S.C. 1991) (commonly referred to as the "American Indian Religious Freedom Act").

(d) **NATIVE AMERICANS.**—(1) In recognition of the historic use of portions of the recreation area by Indian peoples for traditional cultural and religious purposes, the Secretary shall, in consultation with local tribal leaders, ensure the protection of religious and cultural sites and provide access from time to time to those sites by Indian peoples for traditional cultural and religious purposes. Such access shall be consistent with the purpose and intent of the Act of August 11, 1978 (42 U.S.C. 1991) (commonly referred to as the "American Indian Religious Freedom Act"). The Secretary, in accordance with such Act, upon request of an Indian tribe or pueblo, may from time to time temporarily close to general public use one or more specific portions of the recreational area in order to protect the privacy of religious activities and cultural uses in such portion by Indian peoples. Any such closure shall be made so as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum period necessary for such purposes.

(2) In preparing and implementing management plans for the recreation area, the Secretary shall request that the Governor of the Pueblo of Jemez and the chief executive officers of other appropriate Indian tribes and pueblos make recommendations on methods of—

(A) assuring access to religious and cultural sites;

(B) enhancing the privacy and continuity of traditional cultural and religious activities in the recreation area; and

(C) protecting traditional cultural and religious sites in the recreation area.

(e) **WILDLIFE RESOURCES.**—In administering the recreation area, the Secretary shall give particular emphasis to the conservation and protection of wildlife resources, including species listed as sensitive by the Forest Service, within the recreation area and shall comply with applicable Federal and State laws relating to wildlife, including the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

(f) **HUNTING.**—The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the Secretary within the recreation area in accordance with applicable Federal and State law. The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, such activities will not be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies such designation by the Secretary under this subsection shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agencies responsible for hunting and fishing activities.

(g) **TIMBER HARVESTING.**—The Secretary may permit timber harvesting in the recreation area for commercial purposes, including (but not limited to) vigas, latillas, the gathering of fuelwood, and for purposes of public safety, recreation, wildlife, and administration, insofar as the harvesting is compatible with the purposes of the recreation area. Trees damaged or downed due to fire, disease, or insect infestation may be utilized, salvaged, or removed from the recreation area as authorized by the Secretary in furtherance of the purposes of this Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the timber sales under contract on the date of enactment of this Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to effect the Los Griegos timber sale in the Los Griegos Diversity Unit number 0322 as shown on the West Half Diversity Unit map of the Santa Fe National Forest dated November 1991; except that the Secretary shall manage such sale using uneven aged management including the individual tree selection method.

(h) **GRAZING.**—The Secretary may permit grazing within the recreation area in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Riparian areas shall be managed in such a manner as to protect their important resource values.

(i) **TRANSPORTATION PLAN.**—(1) Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a transportation plan that provides for the most efficient use of roads and trails to accomplish the purposes of this Act. The plan shall provide for a comprehensive trails system that provides for dispersed recreation while minimizing impact on significant archaeological and religious sites.

(2) The Secretary shall construct, maintain, and close roads within the recreation area after consultation with local tribal leaders and only in accordance with such plan.

(j) **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.**—The Secretary shall provide for recreational facilities within the recreation area. Such facilities shall be constructed so as to minimize impacts on the scenic beauty, the natural character, and the archaeological and religious sites of the recreation area.

(k) **VISITOR FACILITIES.**—The Secretary shall establish a visitor center and interpretive facilities in or near the recreation area for the purpose of providing for education relating to the interpretation of cultural and natural resources of the recreation area.

(l) **POWER TRANSMISSION LINES.**—In accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations, the Secretary may permit a utility cor-

ridor for high power electric transmission lines within the recreation area only when the Secretary determines that—

(1) there is not a feasible alternative for the location of such corridor;

(2) damage to the recreational and scenic quality and to the archaeological and religious sites of the recreation area will not be significant;

(3) it is in the public interest that such corridor be located in the recreation area; and

(4) a plan to minimize harm to the resources of the recreation area has been developed.

(m) **SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.**—The Secretary may permit scientific investigations within the recreation area upon the Secretary's determination that such investigations are in the public interest and are compatible with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. MINERALS AND MINING.

(a) **LIMITATION ON PATENT ISSUANCE.**—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no patents shall be issued after May 30, 1991, for any location or claim made in the recreation area under the mining laws of the United States.

(2) Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or similar restriction otherwise applicable, any party claiming to have been deprived of any property right by enactment of paragraph (1) may file in the United States Claims Court a claim against the United States within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act seeking compensation for such property right. The United States Claims Court shall have jurisdiction to render judgment upon any such claim in accordance with section 1491 of title 28, United States Code.

(b) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, after the date of enactment of this Act, lands within the recreation area withdrawn from location under the general mining laws and from the operation of the mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, and mineral material disposal laws.

(c) **RECLAMATION.**—No mining activity involving any surface disturbance of lands or waters within such area, including disturbance through subsidence, shall be permitted except in accordance with requirements imposed by the Secretary, including requirements for reasonable reclamation of disturbed lands to a visual and hydrological condition as close as practical to their premining condition.

(d) **MINING CLAIM VALIDITY REVIEW.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall undertake and complete within 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act an expedited program to examine all unpatented mining claims, including those for which a patent application has been filed, within the recreation area. Upon determination by the Secretary of Agriculture that the elements of a contest are present, the Secretary of the Interior shall immediately determine the validity of such claims. If a claim is determined to be invalid, the Secretary shall promptly declare the claim to be null and void.

(e) **PUBLIC PURPOSES.**—The Secretary may utilize mineral materials from within the recreation area for public purposes such as maintenance and construction of roads, trails, and facilities as long as such use is compatible with the purposes of the recreation area.

SEC. 4. ADJOINING LANDS.

The Secretary may evaluate lands adjoining the recreation area for possible inclusion in the recreation area and make recommendations to Congress, including (but not limited to) that area authorized for study by section 5 of Public Law 101-556 (104 Stat. 2764), known as the Baca Location Number 1. The Secretary, in consultation with local tribal leaders and the National Park Service, shall, no later than 2 years after enactment of this Act, submit recommendations

with respect to future boundaries for the recreation area.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 38, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 38, introduced by Mr. RICHARDSON, is a modified version of legislation that was passed by the House in the 102d Congress. The bill before us today would establish a 57,000-acre Jemez National Recreation Area within the Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico.

The national recreation area created by H.R. 38, would encompass a portion of the Jemez Mountains that includes steep canyons with brilliantly colored rimrocks and rich biological diversity. The largest elk herd in New Mexico migrates through the area and the mountains are home to many Federal- and State-listed threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.

The Jemez also contains one of the highest densities of archeological and cultural sites in North America, estimated at approximately 15 sites per square mile and totaling approximately 30,000 sites. Large, ancient Pueblo Indian village sites are particularly abundant. Many of these sites have been nominated and placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Easy access and scenic surroundings make the Jemez a popular recreational area. National forest figures show that almost 300,000 people a year visit the Jemez Mountains. Within the area is the east fork of the Jemez River, 11 miles of which have been designated as a national wild and scenic river.

The legislation, in addition to enhancing the public's use and enjoyment of the area, will also protect the resources of the Jemez by withdrawing the area from mineral entry and providing that timber harvesting would have to be compatible with the purposes of the national recreation area.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill which will protect and enhance the Jemez Mountains.

□ 1350

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VENTO. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I have a couple of questions of the chairman. How much will this cost in tax dollars?

Mr. VENTO. Well, this area—I appreciate the gentleman's concern—the area now is managed by the Forest Service as general forest lands. This does not ask for any additional authorization in the bill. I think that some of the cost for general forests would be transferred over to the recreational management of these lands. So that the focus is different.

There is, of course, we estimate that the bill, under the CBO, will increase Federal spending by some dollars in 1994 and over a 6-year period by \$6 million. Of course, that means that the Committee on Appropriations would have to appropriate such moneys.

So it is an authorization for that, not necessarily appropriated by this measure.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. If the gentleman will yield further. So that it will cost about \$6 million over the next 5 years if the Committee on Appropriations sees fit to appropriate those moneys.

Mr. VENTO. If the committee appropriates the necessary funds, yes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. If the gentleman would yield further, I understand it also allows condemnation of lands surrounding this area.

Mr. VENTO. Well, it does not allow it. Under the general law that is the authority, any time you are in a national forest, they have such authority. So it is wrong to suggest that this bill allows that. It is general forest lands. It does not extend or expand the boundaries of the forest. So that would be a misinterpretation of what takes place here.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. If the gentleman will yield further. Do the surrounding property owners have any objection to this at all, or does the gentleman know?

Mr. VENTO. I have received no adverse testimony. The largest landholders, the largest group that was interested, are the Native American groups. Although this is all national forest land, there is a high mesa in the center of it, and that was excluded from the recreation area because it is used for religious purposes. But the land is not privately owned, as far as we know. We have received no testimony; I cannot speak for people being silent on this. But as I said, it does not change the authorities of the Forest Service in the sense of, with regard to private property rights, that the gentleman had questioned earlier.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. All right. But it does authorize up to \$6 million over the next 5 years.

Mr. VENTO. Well, it does authorize—there are numerous facilities there. As

I say, it is an area where we have 300,000 people entering the area on an annual basis. It is, as I said, a non-controversial measure in most respects. It does, obviously, take the designation of this land in different directions.

I might point out that obviously there is money to be raised in some sense, too, in terms of these public lands in terms of how they are utilized. We are looking at those features as we deal with other bills in terms of entrance fees and other matters.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I appreciate the gentleman's inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of H.R. 38 which has been fully explained by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

This legislation, which began as an agreement between Mr. RICHARDSON and Senator DOMENICI, is a big improvement over the bill that was initially approved by the House last session but did not become law.

However, there is one major improvement that still needs to be made in this legislation. H.R. 38 currently allows the Forest Service to acquire lands within the NRA through condemnation. Since nearly one-sixth of the proposed NRA is private property, this is a significant issue.

Although some will try to comfort me by pointing out that the Forest Service only condemns private lands as a last resort, the fact remains that the mere threat of condemnation by high-powered attorneys in Washington, DC, is the hammer that turns many small landowners into willing sellers. Most of these folks do not have the time and money to fight city hall and win.

Fortunately, Senator DOMENICI's companion bill contains a ban on condemnation of private property. I am hopeful that he will be able to get the other body to send this legislation back to the House with his condemnation provision intact.

I rise in support of H.R. 38 with the hope that the condemnation issue will be corrected by the other body.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, while I do not have in-depth knowledge of this issue, it is my understanding, after having talked to some of the staff people, that many of the people who own surrounding lands, who may be involved in mining, would rather just go ahead and sell this, rather than having to go ahead with the

business decision of mining it, because of Federal regulation restrictions and mining laws and so forth. If there are minerals—and I was trying to find this out a moment ago—of course, this would be negotiated, the value of the land and the sale price.

So, probably one of the reasons we have not heard a lot of opposition to this \$6 million over 5 years is because the people who surround that area, who are going to sell it, would just as soon get money from Uncle Sam rather than go ahead and mine that land and go through all the problems they are going to have with the Federal Government regulations and so forth.

So this is \$6 million, it is not an awful lot of money in the overall scheme of things, but it is \$6 million and something that I think every Member of this body ought to look at very hard.

We have a huge deficit right now and a huge debt. We have to start prioritizing spending. If we authorize this and they appropriate the money for it in the next 2 years, that is another \$6 million that will be added to the problem instead of solving the problem. I am not sure that this is a real priority at this time.

With that I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to comment that I think what the concern is with regard to the valid, existing claims or patented mining activity that might be taking place in this instance is, of course, a reasonable concern. I think I would just appeal to Members again that we are going to be faced constantly with this type of problem, and I think hopefully we will have the right policy in terms of mineral entry on lands. It is a very controversial issue, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN], my friend and colleague on the committee, understand. But I just suggest we ought to try to deal with that because increasingly we are going to see this type of pressure and problem come forth.

Clearly, the elements here are, in terms of what is being mined, as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] has long had a concern about, strategic minerals and so forth. Here we are talking about block pumice, where its principal use, besides being used by the woodworkers, with which I was familiar as a woodworker, is for stone-washed jeans.

So, we have had this issue before us. This bill really is a compromise of what Congressman RICHARDSON had had before the committee before. As I said, it is a long-time interest; it is a very sensitive area, and it is an area that is used by the public. There is a lot of demand in the gentleman from

New Mexico's State, and I would hope there would be some understanding on the part of the Members, as to the work that has been done on it.

I therefore support the measure.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. VENTO. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman for yielding further.

I just want to make sure I understand one thing. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] said that there are a lot of visitors, I believe he said 30,000.

Mr. VENTO. 300,000.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. 300,000 that come there.

Mr. VENTO. That is correct.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Well, they already come to the park area.

Mr. VENTO. It is not a park. It is a forest.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. It is a forest, not designated as a national park?

□ 1400

Mr. VENTO. It is not designated a national recreation area. It does not use the word "designated."

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. But the fact of the matter is that they already come there, 300,000 without this being designated.

Mr. VENTO. Well, yes. The gentleman is correct. They do, but there are also other interests in the land in terms of development of the mineral interests and so forth, which obviously would be largely in conflict with the recreational use.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, if we do not spend the additional \$6 million in additional land, that will not prevent people or discourage people from coming, because they already come anyhow.

Mr. VENTO. Well, just reclaiming my time, the point is, I think, there are some inherent conflict in the types of uses that are going on. By designating this national recreation area, we hope to treat it differently in the Forest Service. A visitor's center would be there, campgrounds and other things would be established that would further facilitate the use for that particular purpose.

So inherently we have some conflicts here in terms of mineral use which is not compatible with the types of recreational qualities for which this area is so revered in the State of New Mexico.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I do not want to belabor this, but I want to make one more brief comment. I want to ask a question, and that is, I know this is not a lot of money in the overall scheme of things, but if you have got 300,000 people coming already and you are going to spend \$6 million

over the next 5 years for something that is really not going to enhance the ability of people to come to this area, I do not see why we should ask the taxpayers to spend it.

Mr. VENTO. Well, just reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I think in essence the dollars spent, if they are spent, if the Appropriations Committee appropriates and does develop a visitors' center and we do deal with boundaries, some of the costs incidentally will need to be made.

But the point is that indeed these tax expenditures, this type of designation does enhance and does in essence protect the type of experience there that has been available on a de facto basis.

If we do not move ahead, we are going to have further mineral claims. We are going to have further sales that are not compatible with the recreation area in terms of timber sales. This does not ban timber sales, but it does impact and does guide them along the use of this area.

So what we are trying to do here is have a balance between utilizing this on a multi-purpose basis and dealing with the other issues.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, it sounds like after listening to the discussion that we are talking about some environmental concerns, about the minerals coming out of there, and possibly some environmental concerns about the forest; but that has not been raised until the last minute or minute-and-half in this discussion.

My concern is that you already have 300,000 people who utilize this area. They come there already without a recreation center. These recreation centers and parking garages and movie theaters around the country are in that so-called economic stimulus package that the President has.

There is a lot of concern, if you have been back to your district, about this money being spent when it is really not absolutely necessary with the huge deficits this country is facing.

So I would just like to say to my colleague, and he is a very fine chairman of the subcommittee, does a good job, but the problem is that we have to prioritize spending around here. It just seems to me that to authorize \$6 million over the next 5 years which will lead to another expenditure of a convention center of some kind of center in this forest area for possible environmental concerns really concerns me.

We do not have the kind of money just to be able to come up with these projects one after another. We have to prioritize spending. We are facing a national economic disaster if we do not start cutting into this deficit and the debt.

So for that reason, I will call for a vote on this and I will urge my colleagues to oppose it.

Mr. VENTO. Well, Mr. Speaker, let me just in terms of reclaiming my time

point out that when you have a mineral entry and claims are made and when land is patented, basically the ownership of that land and under the laws with a small fee paid does transfer to private individuals. So once that happens in the Jemez National Recreation Area, we end up then with inholdings and the types of conflicts that destroy the type of multiple use that we would like to personify under this national recreation area, which is designated by this bill.

It is a tough choice. Obviously, I would hope that there would not be the types of claims that are invading this area, are causing disruption, are causing the type of damage to the resource. We are at a point where we have to choose. We have to choose whether we want this area. It is obvious for us that come from different States and maybe not using this area in the southwest, it would be a different matter.

But I would just suggest to the gentleman that in the subcommittee at least we tried to go over these very carefully, all the details of it.

I appreciate the gentleman's question, because it gives me an opportunity to talk more in depth about these topics.

This is going through the authorizing committee in the appropriations process and considered in the regular order. So we have had the regular debates basically for years on this, and I would hope that when we do that, I know there may be honest difference but that we would receive a better response from Members on the floor with regard to positive action. It is a good measure and it ought to pass. It does I think put out some of the choices we have.

Mr. Speaker, without further request for time, I would urge Members to support this.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today, we are considering H.R. 38 to establish a national recreation area in the Jemez Mountains of the Santa Fe National Forest in New Mexico. During the last hours of the 102d Congress, I had great hope that we could pass this bill. However, despite tremendous local support and bipartisan support in the House and Senate, time ran out on this legislation at the end of the last Congress. It is important that we act on this measure and abate the assault on the Jemez Mountains by the reckless strip mining of pumice. The protection of these mountains is one of New Mexico's top environmental priorities.

These volcanically formed mountains and valleys, mixed conifer and deciduous trees, streams, small ponds, steep canyons, and brilliantly colored rimrocks make up one of the most spectacular areas of the country. They are one of the country. They are one of the richest areas of biological diversity in the Southwest. The largest elk herd in New Mexico migrates through the area, and the mountains provide critical habitat for many Federal- and State-listed threatened and endangered species as well as sensitive species including the peregrine falcon, goshawk, Jemez Mountains salamander, and others.

The Jemez also contain one of the highest densities of archaeological and cultural sites in North America, estimated at 15 sites per square mile and totalling approximately 30,000 sites. This includes large ancient Pueblo Indian villages sites, the largest of which contains over 1,800 rooms. The Jemez Pueblo Indians regard these mountains as the breath of life of their existence, and continue to use numerous religious sites in the Jemez.

The Jemez is also a very popular public recreation area. National forest figures show that approximately half a million people a year visit the area to camp, hike, fish, hunt, backpack, rock climb, and cross-country ski. Citizens from New Mexico and all around the country enjoy the Jemez. The area is truly a recreation mecca.

Unfortunately, the cultural, biological, and recreational value of the Jemez Mountains is threatened by the irresponsible strip mining of pumice, a material used to stone wash jeans. In fact, the major pumice mining operator in the Jemez, who is not even a member of the New Mexico Mining Association, has shown nothing but blatant disregard for Federal and State environmental laws. Over the last few years, New Mexicans have become justifiably alarmed about this degradation of the Jemez, resulting in my appointment of a citizens committee to develop a proposal to create a national recreation area [NRA]. Representatives from environmental organizations, timber companies, and concerned citizens held several meetings and worked diligently to produce a viable NRA proposal.

Since then, compelling testimony has been given at two congressional hearings and several town meetings in the Jemez area, and thousands of New Mexicans have called or written to express their support for an NRA in the Jemez. This legislation will provide protection for 57,000 acres of some of the most beautiful land in the country. The bill directs the Forest Service to develop a comprehensive management plan for the recreation area that addresses issues relating to native Americans, cultural resources, wildlife, recreation, mining, and visitors. It specifically withdraws the lands within the recreation area from new mining activity and prohibits the issuance of new mining patents, but protects the rights of those with existing mining operations. Mine operators will be required to reclaim the land as close as possible to its condition prior to mining.

Finally, I have worked hard to ensure that local landowners may continue with traditional uses of the land such as grazing, hunting, and timber harvesting. Because the Jemez Mountains are considered sacred by the Jemez Pueblo, specific language is included to protect their religious and cultural rights. Also, the bill will provide for much needed recreational and interpretive facilities, as well as a visitors center.

Mr. Speaker, it is critical that we look to the future and protect areas like the Jemez for our children and our children's children. This legislation will do just that. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 38, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed until tomorrow.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on the first two motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today, in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: S. 328, and S. 326.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic votes after the first such vote in this series.

REHABILITATING HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 328.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 328, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 137]

YEAS—410

Abercrombie	Beilenson	Bryant
Ackerman	Bentley	Bunning
Allard	Bereuter	Burton
Andrews (ME)	Berman	Buyer
Andrews (NJ)	Bevill	Callahan
Andrews (TX)	Bilbray	Calvert
Applegate	Bishop	Camp
Archer	Blackwell	Canady
Armey	Billey	Cantwell
Bacchus (FL)	Blute	Cardin
Bachus (AL)	Boehlert	Carr
Baessler	Boehner	Castle
Baker (CA)	Bonilla	Chapman
Baker (LA)	Bonior	Clayton
Ballenger	Borski	Clement
Barcia	Boucher	Clinger
Barlow	Brewster	Clyburn
Barrett (NE)	Brooks	Coble
Barrett (WI)	Browder	Coleman
Bartlett	Brown (CA)	Collins (GA)
Bateman	Brown (FL)	Collins (IL)
Becerra	Brown (OH)	Collins (MI)

Combest	Hochbrueckner	Mineta
Condit	Hoekstra	Minge
Cooper	Hoke	Mink
Coppersmith	Holden	Moakley
Costello	Horn	Molinari
Cox	Hoyer	Mollohan
Coyne	Huffington	Montgomery
Cramer	Hughes	Moorhead
Crane	Hunter	Morella
Crapo	Hutchinson	Murphy
Cunningham	Hutto	Murtha
Danner	Hyde	Myers
Darden	Inglis	Nadler
de la Garza	Inhofe	Natcher
Deal	Inslee	Neal (MA)
DeFazio	Istook	Neal (NC)
DeLauro	Jacobs	Nussle
DeLay	Jefferson	Oberstar
Dellums	Johnson (CT)	Obey
Derrick	Johnson (GA)	Oliver
Deutsch	Johnson (SD)	Ortiz
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E.B.	Orton
Dickey	Johnson, Sam	Owens
Dicks	Johnston	Oxley
Dingell	Kanjorski	Packard
Dixon	Kaptur	Pallone
Dooley	Kasich	Parker
Doolittle	Kennedy	Pastor
Dornan	Kennelly	Paxon
Dreier	Kildee	Payne (NJ)
Duncan	Kim	Payne (VA)
Dunn	King	Pelosi
Durbin	Kingston	Penny
Edwards (CA)	Klecza	Peterson (FL)
Edwards (TX)	Klein	Peterson (MN)
English (AZ)	Klink	Petri
English (OK)	Klug	Pickett
Eshoo	Knollenberg	Pickle
Evans	Kolbe	Pombo
Everett	Kopetski	Pomeroy
Ewing	Kreidler	Porter
Fawell	Kyl	Poshard
Fazio	LaFalce	Price (NC)
Fields (LA)	Lambert	Pryce (OH)
Filner	Lancaster	Quinn
Fingerhut	LaRocco	Rahall
Fish	Laughlin	Ramstad
Flake	Lazio	Rangel
Foglietta	Leach	Ravenel
Ford (MI)	Lehman	Reed
Ford (TN)	Levin	Regula
Fowler	Levy	Reynolds
Frank (MA)	Lewis (CA)	Ridge
Franks (CT)	Lewis (FL)	Roberts
Franks (NJ)	Lewis (GA)	Roemer
Frost	Lightfoot	Rogers
Furse	Linder	Rohrabacher
Gallely	Lipinski	Ros-Lehtinen
Gallo	Livingston	Rose
Gejdenson	Lloyd	Rostenkowski
Gekas	Long	Roth
Gephardt	Lowey	Roukema
Geren	Machtley	Rowland
Gibbons	Maloney	Roybal-Allard
Gilchrest	Mann	Royce
Gillmor	Manton	Rush
Gilman	Manzullo	Sabo
Gingrich	Margolies-	Sanders
Glickman	Mezvisky	Sangmeister
Gonzalez	Markey	Santorom
Goodlatte	Martinez	Sarpalius
Goodling	Matsui	Sawyer
Gordon	Mazzoli	Saxton
Goss	McCandless	Schaefer
Grams	McCloskey	Schiff
Grandy	McCollum	Schroeder
Greenwood	McCrery	Schumer
Gunderson	McCurdy	Scott
Gutierrez	McDade	Sensenbrenner
Hall (OH)	McDermott	Serrano
Hall (TX)	McHale	Sharp
Hamburg	McHugh	Shaw
Hamilton	McInnis	Shays
Hancock	McKeon	Shepherd
Hansen	McKinney	Shuster
Harman	McMillan	Sisisky
Hastert	McNulty	Skaggs
Hastings	Meehan	Skeen
Hayes	Meek	Skelton
Hefley	Menendez	Slattery
Hefner	Meyers	Slaughter
Herger	Mfume	Smith (IA)
Hilliard	Mica	Smith (MI)
Hinchey	Michel	Smith (NJ)
Hoagland	Miller (CA)	Smith (OR)
Hobson	Miller (FL)	

Smith (TX)	Taylor (MS)	Vucanovich
Snowe	Taylor (NC)	Walker
Solomon	Tejeda	Walsh
Spence	Thomas (CA)	Waters
Spratt	Thomas (WY)	Watt
Stark	Thompson	Waxman
Stearns	Thornton	Weldon
Stenholm	Thurman	Wheat
Stokes	Torkildsen	Whitten
Strickland	Torricelli	Williams
Studds	Towns	Wise
Stump	Trafigant	Woolsey
Stupak	Tucker	Wyden
Sweet	Upton	Wynn
Swift	Valentine	Yates
Synar	Velazquez	Young (AK)
Talent	Vento	Young (FL)
Tanner	Visclosky	Zeliff
Tauzin	Volkmer	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—21

Barton	Fields (TX)	Richardson
Bilirakis	Green	Sundquist
Byrne	Henry	Torres
Clay	Houghton	Unsoeld
Conyers	Lantos	Washington
Emerson	Moran	Wilson
Engel	Quillen	Wolf

□ 1427

Mr. EVERETT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on the additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair had postponed further proceedings.

□ 1430

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTH-
PLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 326.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 326, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 314, nays 93, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

YEAS—314

Abercrombie	Andrews (TX)	Barlow
Ackerman	Applegate	Barrett (WI)
Allard	Bacchus (FL)	Bateman
Andrews (ME)	Baessler	Becerra
Andrews (NJ)	Barcia	Bellenson

Bereuter	Grandy	Natcher
Berman	Greenwood	Neal (MA)
Bevill	Gunderson	Neal (NC)
Bilbray	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Bishop	Hall (OH)	Obey
Blackwell	Hamburg	Oliver
Bliley	Hamilton	Ortiz
Blute	Hansen	Oxley
Boehert	Harman	Pallone
Boehner	Hastings	Parker
Bonior	Hayes	Pastor
Borski	Hefley	Paxon
Boucher	Hefner	Payne (NJ)
Brewster	Hilliard	Payne (VA)
Brooks	Hinchey	Pelosi
Browder	Hoagland	Peterson (FL)
Brown (CA)	Hobson	Peterson (MN)
Brown (FL)	Hochbrueckner	Petri
Brown (OH)	Holden	Pickett
Bryant	Horn	Pickle
Bunning	Hoyer	Pomeroy
Buyer	Huffington	Poshard
Callahan	Hughes	Price (NC)
Calvert	Hutchinson	Pryce (OH)
Camp	Hutto	Quinn
Cantwell	Inslee	Rahall
Cardin	Istook	Rangel
Carr	Jacobs	Ravenel
Castle	Jefferson	Reed
Chapman	Johnson (GA)	Regula
Clayton	Johnson (SD)	Reynolds
Clement	Johnson, E. B.	Ridge
Clinger	Johnston	Roberts
Clyburn	Kanjorski	Roemer
Coleman	Kaptur	Rogers
Collins (IL)	Kennedy	Ros-Lehtinen
Collins (MI)	Kennelly	Rose
Combest	Kildee	Rostenkowski
Condit	Klecza	Roukema
Cooper	Klein	Rowland
Coppersmith	Klink	Roybal-Allard
Costello	Kopetski	Rush
Coyne	Kreidler	Sabo
Cramer	LaFalce	Sanders
Danner	Lancaster	Sangmeister
Darden	LaRocco	Sarpalius
de la Garza	Laughlin	Sawyer
Deal	Leach	Schaefer
DeFazio	Lehman	Schenk
DeLauro	Levin	Schiff
Dellums	Lewis (GA)	Schroeder
Derrick	Linder	Schumer
Deutsch	Lipinski	Scott
Diaz-Balart	Livingston	Serrano
Dickey	Lloyd	Sharp
Dicks	Long	Shaw
Dingell	Lowey	Shepherd
Dixon	Machtley	Sisisky
Dooley	Maloney	Skaggs
Duncan	Mann	Skeen
Durbin	Manton	Skelton
Edwards (CA)	Margolies-	Slaughter
Edwards (TX)	Mezvisky	Smith (IA)
Emerson	Markey	Smith (NJ)
English (AZ)	Martinez	Smith (TX)
English (OK)	Matsui	Snowe
Eshoo	Mazzoli	Spence
Evans	McCloskey	Spratt
Fazio	McCrery	Stark
Fields (LA)	McCurdy	Stokes
Filner	McDade	Strickland
Fingerhut	McDermott	Studds
Fish	McHale	Stupak
Flake	McHugh	Sweet
Foglietta	McInnis	Swift
Ford (MI)	McKeon	Synar
Ford (TN)	McKinney	Talent
Frank (MA)	McMillan	Tauzin
Franks (CT)	McNulty	Taylor (MS)
Franks (NJ)	Meehan	Tejeda
Frost	Meek	Thomas (CA)
Furse	Menendez	Thompson
Gallely	Meyers	Thornton
Gallo	Mfume	Thurman
Gejdenson	Miller (CA)	Torkildsen
Gephardt	Mineta	Torricelli
Gibbons	Minge	Towns
Gilchrest	Mink	Trafigant
Gillmor	Moakley	Tucker
Gilman	Molinari	Upton
Gingrich	Mollohan	Valentine
Glickman	Montgomery	Velazquez
Gonzalez	Morella	Vento
Goodlatte	Murphy	Visclosky
Gordon	Murtha	Volkmer
Grams	Nadler	Walsh

Waters	Whitten	Wydén
Watt	Williams	Wynn
Waxman	Wise	Yates
Wheat	Woolsey	Young (AK)

NAYS—93

Archer	Hancock	Myers
Armey	Hastert	Nussle
Bachus (AL)	Herger	Orton
Baker (CA)	Hoekstra	Packard
Baker (LA)	Hunter	Penny
Ballenger	Hyde	Pombo
Barrett (NE)	Inglis	Porter
Bartlett	Inhofe	Ramstad
Bentley	Johnson (CT)	Rohrabacher
Bonilla	Johnson, Sam	Roth
Burton	Kasich	Royce
Coble	Kim	Santorum
Collins (GA)	King	Saxton
Cox	Kingston	Sensenbrenner
Crane	Klug	Shays
Crapo	Knollenberg	Shuster
Cunningham	Kolbe	Slattery
DeLay	Kyl	Smith (OR)
Doolittle	Lambert	Solomon
Dornan	Lazio	Stearns
Dreier	Levy	Stenholm
Dunn	Lewis (CA)	Stump
Everett	Lewis (FL)	Tanner
Ewing	Lightfoot	Taylor (NC)
Fawell	Manzullo	Thomas (WY)
Fowler	McCandless	Vucanovich
Gekas	McCollum	Walker
Geren	Mica	Weldon
Goodling	Michel	Young (FL)
Goss	Miller (FL)	Zelliff
Hall (TX)	Moorhead	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—24

Barton	Green	Richardson
Billfrakis	Henry	Smith (MI)
Byrne	Hoke	Sundquist
Canady	Houghton	Torres
Clay	Lantos	Unsoeld
Conyers	Moran	Washington
Engel	Owens	Wilson
Fields (TX)	Quillen	Wolf

□ 1438

Messrs. BURTON of Indiana, PORTER, and ZIMMER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DUNCAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall votes 137 and 138 on H.R. 328 and S. 326, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was attending a meeting with Secretary Henry Cisneros concerning housing and community development in the Houston area.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained this afternoon during rollcall votes 137 and 138 because I was testifying at a hearing of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission in Arlington, VA, concerning the proposed closing of Vint Hill Farms Station located in the 10th Congressional District of Virginia and the proposed realignment of the Naval Systems Commands from northern Virginia.

Had I been present on the House floor during those votes, I would have voted "yea" on

rollcall 137, in support of S. 328, concerning the Gateway National Recreation Area, and "yea" on rollcall 138, in support of S. 326, concerning the George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

□ 1440

NATIONAL ORGAN AND TISSUE DONOR AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 66) to designate the weeks beginning April 18, 1993, and April 17, 1994, each as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object, I would just like to say that this piece of legislation is being sponsored by my good friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS], who unfortunately cannot be here right now. He is the chief sponsor.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS] is the primary sponsor of this. He is also the chief sponsor of the House companion bill, House Resolution 94, to the Senate Joint Resolution No. 66.

He is very concerned about this issue, as we all are. I strongly support and urge all my colleagues to support the National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week.

Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. BUTLER DERRICK.

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I would like to take this opportunity to rise in support of this legislation that was introduced by our senior Senator from South Carolina, STROM THURMOND, some month or so ago.

He had no way of knowing, nor did anyone, but last week his 22-year-old daughter, who was to graduate from the University of South Carolina in May of this year and to enter the University of South Carolina Law School in September of this year, who was a bright, engaging young woman that I have known all of her life, was struck by an automobile in Columbia last week and died with injuries that she received and donated her organs so that others might live.

Our State has been in mourning for this fine young woman for the last number of days. I would like to suggest that the House pass this legislation in memory of a young woman that all of us would have been proud to call our daughter, Nancy Moore Thurmond.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RAVENEL].

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to echo what my colleague from Edgefield County over in South Carolina had to say.

Senator THURMOND, in his long, long life, has certainly had his share of tragedy.

His first wife died of a brain tumor many years ago, when he was Governor. He did not marry again for a great many years, and then he married Miss South Carolina, Nancy Thurmond, who many of my colleagues know, and their first child was not born until the Senator was 68 years old, and that was Nancy Moore Thurmond.

A great many of my colleagues probably saw her at the Senator's birthday party, which was held a little less than a month ago. And of course, just recently, within the past week or so, she was walking across the street there in Columbia, SC, where she was a senior at the University of South Carolina, getting ready to run for Miss South Carolina, as her mother had formerly been. She was tragically struck down by an automobile and killed. She lay there in her hospital, I think on the moment of impact she had become brain dead. And her family, quite rightly, decided that her organs should be given so that others might live. And the life support systems were removed, and that occurred, and I just think this is just a very, very fitting tribute not only to that beautiful young lady, Nancy Moore Thurmond, but also to the Senator and his family.

I certainly would hope that the House would cast a unanimous vote for passage of this and in memory of Miss Thurmond.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today along with other Members of the South Carolina delegation a measure which would designate April 17-24, 1994, as Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week. As my colleagues may know, Nancy Moore Thurmond, daughter of Senator STROM THURMOND, died tragically in an automobile accident last week.

Although the time she spent with us was only 22 years, she made each of those years count. She contributed unselfishly to children's causes, and had already at such a young age established an exemplary record of public service and dedication.

According to her wishes, her organs were donated, and as an organ recipient myself, I know firsthand what a generous gift that is. Indeed, there are no words that are capable of conveying that gratitude.

I was proud to be a cosponsor of legislation introduced by my colleague ANDY JACOBS to

establish the National Organ and Tissue Donor Week and belief that it will increase public awareness for the importance of organ and tissue donations. Yesterday, I was honored to participate in ceremonies in my home State of South Carolina celebrating the establishment of this organ and tissue donor week. Every 20 minutes, a new patient is added to the national waiting list and designating the week of April 17–24, 1994 as the Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Week will give hope to the many who continue to wait.

When a tragedy such as this occurs, the first question that comes to mind is "why?" As a close friend of Senator THURMOND over the years, I watched his daughter Nancy grow up to become a kind, intelligent, and giving person. The only answer I can think of in response to "why?" is that Nancy was indeed so special that God wanted her close. Heaven has been enriched.

I know that my colleagues will join me in keeping the family of Senator STROM THURMOND and the many other families waiting for an organ and tissue donation in their thoughts and prayers.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HAYES].

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, when I opened up the newspaper and saw the tragedy that had unfolded, the only thing that I could think of was not the headline of the moment but the absolutely beautiful young girl who had brought flowers over to the place that we rented in northern Virginia from her mother and father who lived next door.

I had never met Senator THURMOND at that time. I subsequently became acquainted with him as a neighbor.

When I looked down at the age of 22 and thought of my own sons, who were a little bit older, a little bit younger, all I could think of was the absolute tragedy, and all I could think of was that for years after, when people asked me who is the prettiest young girl I ever saw, I told them it was a 17-year-old little girl that was the daughter of a Senator and who, in a few years later, proved in many contests and on many different kinds of fields that that was the case.

□ 1450

The thing that struck me even more than her outward beauty was her friendliness, her demeanor, and the fact that she was such a warm and likeable person.

I will conclude by saying that this was a tragedy for a very beautiful young lady, beautiful in every sense in which that word can be used.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HAYES] for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, and I do not know if this is in order or not, but I ask uni-

mous consent that the title of the joint resolution be changed to the Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week in honor of this lady who died in an untimely way, and who donated her organs to help other human beings. She is a perfect example of what we all ought to be as far as caring about our fellow man.

It is a very simple procedure, Mr. Speaker, for anybody to allow their organs to be donated to help other human beings in the event of their untimely death. They can do that simply, in most States, by putting a notation on the back of their driver's license, so if there is a terrible tragedy they can see from their driver's license immediately whether or not those organs are to be donated. It certainly would help other human beings.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the title of this joint resolution be changed, in compliance with Senate Joint Resolution 80.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRUME). The Chair advises the distinguished gentleman from Indiana that the gentleman's sentiments will appear in the RECORD, but the Chair is reluctant to entertain a request to change the title without concurrence of the manager and the sponsors of the bill.

However, again, the Chair again reiterates that the gentleman's sentiments, as have been duly expressed by other Members, will appear in the RECORD.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Senate Joint Resolutions 66 designating the week beginning April 18, 1993, and the week beginning April 17, 1994, each as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week."

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said that each person's goal should be to "make yourself necessary to someone." Across our Nation today, more than 30,000 people are waiting for an organ transplant. Their only hope, as they face each uncertain day, is that a fellow citizen has had the courage and faith to give them a second chance by having signed an organ donor card.

My family and I know from personal experience the hopes and fears of those thousands who wait. We also are fortunate to know the joy and deep gratitude of those who have been organ recipients and now have a more certain future.

Senate Joint Resolution 66 will serve to remind all Americans that signing an organ donor card is a selfless act to "make yourself necessary to someone." I urge my colleagues to support and adopt this resolution.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the Speaker, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. WYNN]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 66

Whereas a new patient is added to the national patient waiting list for an organ transplant every 20 minutes;

Whereas thousands of lives are saved or significantly improved annually by organ and tissue transplantation; and

Whereas increasing the number of transplantable organs and tissues would save American taxpayers millions of dollars: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the weeks beginning April 18, 1993, and April 17, 1994, are each designated "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such weeks with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the joint resolution just considered and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

INQUIRY REGARDING BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT ON SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have an inquiry of the minority leader.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I would say to the gentleman, the minority leader is not on the floor at the moment. I will be glad to try to, in his stead, answer any questions.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I am curious, because as the Members know, before we left for the district work period it was my understanding that the leadership of the majority and the minority parties were to get together in order to bring some sort of structure, some sort of form to the special orders, 160 hours of which were paid for by the citizens last year at about \$6,000 an hour.

Mr. Speaker, I would inquire from the minority, what is the status of those discussions?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to answer the gentleman's question. There was a task force

appointed by the minority leader on our side of the aisle. That task force, headed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] of the Committee on Rules, will be meeting at 4 o'clock today to try to come up with a proposal. Excuse me, the Republican Research Committee of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] has been working on that. We will have a proposal that we will be bringing before the body before too long.

They will be talking with the gentleman's leadership on his side of the aisle, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. FOLEY] and the majority floor leader, as well, so they have been working on this and there will be some hopeful resolution before too long.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman how does "before too long" translate in hours and days?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I would inform the gentleman that we had a meeting today, the Republican Research Committee, and they talked about the proposal. It was presented to the body as a whole. It will go to our conference probably this week, and I feel confident that this will be discussed with both the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. FOLEY] very shortly.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIRECTOR, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Director, Non-Legislative and Financial Services, of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NON-LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES,

Washington, DC, April 7, 1993.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that a member of my staff has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

LEONARD P. WISHART III,

Director.

THE HOLOCAUST MUSEUM, A HISTORICAL REMINDER

(Mr. MANZULLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked to read today that one in five Americans surveyed by the Roper organization thought it possible that the Holocaust never happened.

With the opening of the Holocaust Museum to the public next Monday, there could be no better time to remind everyone of the importance of remembering this horrible event in human history.

On April 15, 1945, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower visited every nook and cranny of the Nazi concentration camps in order, according to his own words, "to be in a position to give first-hand evidence of these things if ever, in the future, there develops a tendency to charge these allegations merely to propaganda."

Mr. Speaker, let's encourage these 20 percent of doubting Americans to visit the Holocaust Museum to see firsthand for themselves the horror of the Nazi past. Let them see the same things as General Eisenhower did nearly 50 years ago. As one famous historian has said, "Those who forget history are condemned to repeat it." Never again.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 20, 1993]

1 IN 5 POLLED VOICES DOUBT ON HOLOCAUST

NEW YORK, April 19.—A poll released today found that 22 percent of adults and 20 percent of high school students who were surveyed said they thought it was possible that the Holocaust, Nazi Germany's extermination of six million Jews, never happened.

In addition to the 22 percent of adult respondents to the survey by the Roper Organization who said it seemed possible that the Holocaust never happened, 12 percent more said they did not know if it was possible or impossible, according to the survey's sponsor, the American Jewish Committee.

The findings shocked Holocaust survivors, some of whom had devoted much of their lives to keeping alive the memory of the systematic extermination of Jews in World War II.

Roper interviewed 992 adults from Nov. 14 to Nov. 21 and 506 high school students from Oct. 19 to Oct. 30. All were asked, "Does it seem possible, or does it seem impossible to you, that the Nazi extermination of the Jews never happened?"

"WHAT HAVE WE DONE?"

Sixty-five percent of adults and 63 percent of high school students said it was impossible to believe that the Holocaust never happened. Twelve percent of the adults and 17 percent of the high school students said they did not know. The margin of sampling error was plus or minus four percentage points for the adult survey and plus or minus five percentage points for the survey of students.

"What have we done?" asked a stunned Elie Wiesel, the Nobel laureate who chronicled his experiences at the Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps. "We have been working for years and years. I am shocked that 22 percent—oh, my God."

Benjamin Mead, president of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, called the findings alarming. "It was a Jewish tragedy," he said. "But the message is universal: It happened to Jews. It could happen to anyone."

David Singer, research director for the American Jewish Committee, said the study

was "the first attempt ever to systematically get at what Americans know about the Holocaust."

The survey also found that 72 percent of adults and 64 percent of high school students said it was essential or very important for all Americans to know about and understand what was done to the Jews by the Nazis.

In addition, 63 percent of adult respondents and 54 percent of high school respondents rejected the idea that 50 years had erased the relevance of the Holocaust.

INSURANCE REDLINING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WATT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on March 3, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness held a hearing to examine redlining practices of insurance companies. We heard very disturbing reports about a variety of practices insurance companies use to deny access to insurance to the residents of our urban areas.

There are those who deny redlining exists, who say it never happened. Or that it is purely an urban availability problem, not related to racial discrimination. The evidence shows otherwise.

Selwyn Whitehead of the Economic Empowerment Foundation testified at the subcommittee hearing about her experience in trying to get liability insurance for her telecommunications consulting firm in the late 1980's. When she identified her firm as a woman-owned firm, of color, in Oakland, she was turned away or quoted premiums for \$8,000 to \$10,000 per year. But when she called on behalf of her fictitious white male boss, a Mr. Selwyn Whitehead, the first quote was for \$1,200.

And, in later February, there were news reports of a former sales manager for Allstate in California accusing Allstate of closing inner-city offices and ordering workers to lose files from minority insurance applicants.

The statistics speak for themselves. At the subcommittee hearing, Illinois Public Action revealed that there are 52 State Farm offices and 32 Allstate offices in a predominately white congressional district in Chicago. But in the Chicago portion of my district, there are only six State Farm offices and two Allstate offices outside the downtown area.

Illinois Public Action also revealed that in a primarily African-American neighborhood in Chicago, at 79th Street, there is a heavily trafficked Sears store. You can get your car fixed there, but you cannot buy Allstate insurance there, even though you can at many Sears stores.

And ACORN testified that in Chicago, only 51.1 percent of occupied, single family units in low-income neighborhoods, and only 57.6 percent in mi-

nority neighborhoods, were covered by any type of insurance, compared to 90 percent coverage in high income and 87.7 percent coverage in white areas.

We heard a somewhat different view from the American Insurance Association. I appreciated the association's willingness to testify and to engage in a dialog about this problem. Unfortunately, the insurance industry's general posture is to take issue with these studies and try to nitpick them to death. But it is hard to take issue with the basic conclusions. However, the industry criticism does point out one basic problem. There is a lack of good, solid, comprehensive data about insurance coverage in urban areas.

To remedy this, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1188, the Antiredlining in Insurance Disclosure Act. This act will require insurance companies to disclose information about their insurance practices and activities in urban areas, such as the breakdown of policies sold by census tract, itemized by demographic characteristics. These disclosure requirements would apply to major lines of insurance, such as automobile, property, and small business commercial insurance. The legislation also requires reporting of agent location by census tract.

The information generated by this legislation would help determine the true nature and extent of redlining. The public disclosure of this information would also serve as a powerful disincentive against discriminatory behavior.

In addition, the legislation mandates disclosure to insurance applicants about reasons for rejection or non-renewal and protects against the termination of agents as a result of their location or the location of their customers. The act would be administered by the Department of Commerce.

As a practical matter, access to property insurance is a prerequisite for access to mortgage loans and is often essential for access to small business loans. Without access to affordable insurance, small businesses in our urban areas cannot prosper nor generate badly needed jobs. Similarly, access to affordable automobile insurance is often essential for residents of the inner cities to keep and hold jobs.

Next week on Monday, April 26, our subcommittee will be conducting a field hearing in Chicago to examine how insurance practices are affecting the ability of low-income and minority residents to purchase homeowners and automobile insurance.

Redlining practices must stop. I am hopeful this legislation will be a first step in developing effective solutions to this problem.

□ 1500

MEDICAL DISCHARGE OF PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS NEGRETE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. MARTINEZ] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, when is a hero not a hero—I'll tell you when—when he happens to be a Persian Gulf veteran by the name of Ruben Negrete. You see, Mr. Speaker, Petty Officer First Class Negrete has a disease which is consuming his life. Immediately after coming back to the United States from a 4-month stint in the Persian Gulf, Ruben Negrete's physical condition began to rapidly deteriorate to the point that he is now of no more use to the Navy; no more use to the institution he served with such loyalty and distinction; no more use to the country he was called to defend. Petty Officer Negrete, a man who invested 14 years of his life in the military service, a man who was building a promising career in the Navy, is being cut loose to fend for himself.

President Theodore Roosevelt once said, in his typically blunt fashion:

A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterwards.

Mr. Speaker, as a proud veteran of the Marine Corps and as a Member of Congress, it saddens me and angers me to say that Ruben Negrete, along with countless of other sick Persian Gulf veterans, is not being given a square deal by the Department of Defense.

From January 8 to April 24, 1991, Petty Officer Negrete was deployed to the Persian Gulf, assigned to Fleet Hospital Six as part of a construction battalion in Bahrain. During his normal course of duty in the Persian Gulf, Ruben Negrete was exposed on a daily basis to large quantities of oil smoke, generator exhaust fumes, microwave radiation, and all types of chemical agents.

While performing under strenuous environmental conditions, Ruben Negrete didn't think twice about the dangers posed by his exposure to chemical toxins—he simply and professionally carried out his assigned duties.

Prior to being deployed to the Persian Gulf, Ruben Negrete was a healthy young man. The Navy even gave Ruben a clean bill of health during a physical before he left for the gulf.

Since his return to the States, however, Ruben has been in and out of naval dispensaries and has been an inpatient at the San Diego Naval Hospital for the last year. Ruben has suffered from memory loss, chronic fatigue, hair loss, and severe arthritis. In fact, Ruben Negrete's ailments are so severe that he has great difficulty walking a street block and suffers constant muscle and joint pain throughout his body.

In the words of Ruben's mother, who has painfully watched the physical deterioration of her son, Ruben has become an immobile shadow of himself.

And how does the Navy treat this wounded warrior? It determines that he is unfit for duty and offers him a medical discharge with 10-percent disability. Upon appeal, the Navy raised Ruben's disability to 40 percent.

Forty-percent disability for a man who has tremendous difficulty performing and sustaining the most basic physical tasks; 40-percent disability for a man who honorably served his country in time of war; 40-percent disability for a man who is expected to support his wife and three children.

Mr. Speaker, how can the Navy realistically expect Ruben Negrete, who has been an inpatient for approximately 1 year and whose medical condition hasn't improved one scintilla, to find and maintain gainful employment upon discharge? How can the Navy expect Ruben Negrete to support and care for his family, when he is nothing more than the shell of his former self?

How can the Navy expect Ruben Negrete to set out on a new career path when he is physically incapacitated by chronic fatigue and pain?

In a 1962 commencement speech before West Point cadets, Douglas MacArthur said:

The soldier, above all other people, prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war.

Mr. Speaker, Petty Officer Negrete prayed for peace on the eve of Operation Desert Storm.

However, when his marching orders were given, Ruben Negrete put his life in harms way in defense of America's national interests. Today, when the victory celebrations and welcoming home parades for our returning Persian Gulf heroes are nothing but a distant memory, families like the Negretes are reminded daily of the Persian Gulf war.

People like Ruben Negrete are the ones who must live day in and day out with the wounds and scars of the conflict in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Speaker, Petty Officer Negrete doesn't deserve to have his life brushed under the rug. He deserves, and has earned, a square deal from the Navy.

Ruben Negrete is a man who is physically incapacitated by his ailments and should be entitled to disability benefits that accurately reflect his critical condition. By offering Ruben Negrete 40-percent disability, the Navy is trying to get off cheap. The Navy, in my opinion, should live up to its obligation and acknowledge the fact that Ruben Negrete is clearly unable to work in any capacity.

I am asking the President, the Defense Secretary, and the Acting Secretary of the Navy to review Ruben's case in the farfetched hope that com-

mon sense and justice will finally prevail. The question that must be asked is how many other active duty personnel or Persian Gulf veterans suffer from similar ailments. These men and women are out there and the Defense Department needs to recognize that there is a medical problem related to service in the Persian Gulf war.

For nearly 20 years the U.S. Government shamefully ignored the agent orange claims of Vietnam veterans. In an age of the All-Volunteer Force, we cannot afford to treat our service men and women with such disrespect and disregard. Let us confront this problem head on and provide servicemen like Ruben Negrete with the benefits and care they so deserve.

BRANDON STUDENT WINS MISSISSIPPI VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This year, more than 147,000 students participated nationwide and competed for \$87,500 in scholarship money.

Mississippi's winner this year was Brad Bowlin of Brandon. Brad is a senior at University Christian School and has an outstanding record of achievement and leadership throughout his years in high school. I want to share with my colleagues Brad's Voice of Democracy entry.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE (By Brad Bowlin)

What is my voice in America's future? In order to answer this, I must first ask the question, "Why do I have a voice in America's future?" I have a voice in America's future because of those voices in our past which spoke loud and strong enough to secure and maintain the freedoms I enjoy today.

What are these voices from the past? They are the voices of those pilgrims who perished for the cause of freedom that first dreadful winter at Plymouth.

They are the voices of those 56 courageous men who signed the Declaration of Independence and mutually pledged to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Of those 56, many sealed that pledge with the loss of their homes, their families, and their very lives for the cause of freedom.

They are the voices of those statesmen such as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Henry, and Lincoln who hammered out our laws on the anvil of wisdom, compassion, and human dignity. These were tough-minded, clear-thinking, sacrificial men who did more than talk about freedom. They did something about it.

They are the voices of those countless brave men and women whose bodies lie beneath white crosses—veterans who fought and even died that I might live to be free. The lives of these heroes bring to mind forgotten terms such as integrity, bravery, respect, faith, vigilance, honor, discipline, sac-

rifice, and godliness. To the many in our nation who have given their lives to further it, this freedom was dear—so dear they were willing to die for it.

I as a young citizen of the United States of America would not have a voice in America's future if there had not been those before me who counted the cost of freedom and willingly gave their lives to pay for it. It has been said that freedom is never free; it is always purchased at a great cost.

Because of these voices from the past, America is still the greatest nation in the world. Let negative voices argue about what's wrong with America, but our democratic system is still the envy of the world. Our shores are still the beacon of opportunity, shining to the rest of the globe. While other nations have built barbed-wire fences to keep people from getting out, America still greets a long line of people wanting to get in.

Yes, America is great, but will she remain so? The answer to this lies in my voice in America's future and in the voices of the countless other young men and women standing at the threshold of the 21st Century.

How will my voice in America's future be heard? I believe it will be heard through my vote, my valor, and my values.

First of all, my voice will be heard through my vote. In 1776 one vote gave America the English language instead of German. In 1876 one vote gave Rutherford B. Hayes the Presidency of the United States. In 1923 one vote gave Adolph Hitler leadership of the Nazi party. In 1941 one vote saved the Selective Service—just weeks before Pearl Harbor was attacked.

So what does all of this say? My vote could very well change the course of history.

Next, my voice will be heard through my valor. In the long history of this world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its darkest hour. I trust that I will not shrink from this responsibility and that I too will pay the price if another hour of danger threatens our democracy during my lifetime.

Finally, my voice will be heard through my values. Our real defense as a nation rests in the convictions, character, and commitment of each of us as citizens of this great land. In the words of General Douglas MacArthur, it is my desire "to have a heart that is clean; a goal that is high; to learn to laugh yet never forget how to weep; to reach into the future yet never neglect the past."

It is my hope that my voice will be a loud, strong, clear one for the cause of democracy in this, the most blessed nation on the face of the earth—the United States of America.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY].

Mr. CANADY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today, I rise to address the Freedom of Choice Act, a bill with a title that pays homage to the value of freedom—a value at the core of our beliefs as Americans. "Freedom of choice" are words that evoke the respect of all Americans.

Our country was founded on the principles of freedom—and countless Americans have made sacrifices, both small and great, to protect, defend, and enhance the freedom we enjoy as citizens of the United States.

Freedom is a political, legal, and moral concept. It is at the heart of our political tradition, our jurisprudence, and our collective morality.

But freedom is a concept which in our history as a Nation has never for long been divorced from the concept of responsibility.

□ 1510

Americans have always recognized that there can be no freedom without responsibility. Americans have always understood that our individual and collective choices have consequences. And that understanding is critical to the time-honored American concept of freedom.

Every attempt to undermine the value of personal responsibility and personal accountability will in turn fray and tear the fabric of freedom.

Despite its title, the Freedom of Choice Act would undermine the fabric of freedom by establishing an extremist policy of promoting abortion in America, a policy which is at odds with the views of most Americans.

I am aware that America is divided on the issue of abortion. Many Americans are committed to the pro-life position in opposition to abortion and support stronger laws to protect the lives of the unborn. Other Americans strongly identify with the pro-choice label and view that Government should not place undue restrictions on the ability of a woman to obtain an abortion.

Although the proponents of the Freedom of Choice Act put forward this legislation simply as a pro-choice bill, the truth is far different. The truth is: This bill is not a pro-choice bill, it is a pro-abortion bill, a bill that would invalidate all restrictions on abortion, including the reasonable, moderate restrictions that are supported by an overwhelming majority of Americans.

Consider what this bill would impose on Americans.

It would leave private religious and nonreligious hospitals open to legal action forcing them to provide abortions. Even institutions founded on principles totally at odds with abortion could be dragged into court on the pretext that their policies restrict the right of women to choose abortion.

It would very likely prevent State governments from implementing policies limiting the public funding of abortions. This is an offense not only to pro-life citizens, but also to other citizens who believe that Government funding of abortion simply goes too far.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would, in effect, prohibit any regulation of the practice of abortion, even to protect

the health of the pregnant women unless such regulation is accepted by groups representing abortion providers such as the National Abortion Federation and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

The bill would prohibit States from requiring that abortions be performed by licensed physicians. It would invalidate parental consent and parental notice statutes which have been adopted by various States and upheld by the courts, and it would, in fact, mandate parental circumvention by allowing a minor to obtain permission for an abortion from any other responsible adult including the abortionist.

The bill would prohibit enactment of meaningful informed-consent laws, laws which are designed to assure that pregnant women know the relevant facts and alternatives before submitting to an abortion.

The bill would prohibit the enactment of a reasonable waiting period prior to the performance of an abortion.

All of these features point out the radical nature of the so-called Freedom of Choice Act. The radical nature of the proposal is further highlighted by its prohibition of State restrictions on abortions after viability. The bill would grant the abortionist unfettered discretion to determine when an unborn child is viable, and it would invalidate the very State laws which establish an objective standard for determining the viability of an unborn fetus.

As a consequence, viable unborn children will be killed by abortionists operating under the protection of a Federal statute, if the Freedom of Choice Act is passed into law.

This is a result which the vast majority of Americans do not support, and it is a result which I submit this House should not support.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] for his research and his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON].

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, the President has recently taken action to remove restrictions on Federal funding for abortion. He is now aiming his efforts at striking down the Hyde amendment.

Mr. Speaker, if the Hyde amendment is not upheld and abortions are performed with Federal money, there will be an uproar across this Nation by those who object to their tax dollars being used for what they believe is the taking of the lives of the unborn. They are tired of having the President lift the reasonable and commonsense restrictions mainstream America has supported since the time of Jimmy Carter when he had the foresight to sign them into law.

Mr. Speaker, if the President is looking for a way to ease tensions caused by the abortion controversy, lifting the Hyde amendment is the wrong move. There is overwhelming public support for restrictions of Federal funding on abortion.

A recent CBS News/New York Times poll found that 72 percent of the American people felt that the costs of an abortion should be paid directly by the woman who has the abortion. Only 23 percent felt otherwise. In spite of the overwhelming support for restrictions on Federal funding of abortions, the President who leads the majority party has chosen once again to side with a minority of the American people.

After taking immediate executive action to soften restrictions on Federal involvement in abortion, the administration now looks to strike down the Hyde amendment in order to provide abortion on demand. And we'll have to be on the look out when the President comes out with Mrs. Clinton's new health plan because there will certainly be new provisions for reproductive services there too. Indeed, Planned Parenthood in California is actually trying to build abortion clinics with Federal community development funds.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute [AGI], the research arm of Planned Parenthood, tentatively estimated that the Federal share of Medicaid-funded abortions would cost between \$62.5 and \$75 million in fiscal year 1994, funding about 312,000 abortions. Thus, the average Federal contribution would be \$200 to \$240 per abortion. AGI speculated that this may be a low estimate since it is based on the number of abortions paid for through Medicaid in fiscal year 1977, and the number of Medicaid-eligible individuals has increased.

Then the President advocates the Freedom of Choice Act, emphasizing his belief in a woman's right to choose. Of course, he does not say that this act virtually gives a woman the right to terminate her pregnancy at any time. Even worse, the president now advocates Federal funding of these abortions.

Perhaps this explains why so many people who voted for a woman's right to choose are feeling so alienated; they are finding out that what they really voted for was the Government's right to use their money to pay for the termination of a pregnancy at any point in the pregnancy and for any reason.

My question is: Does the President really think that by providing Federal funding for abortions, he'll be able to accomplish his so-called goal of decreasing the number of abortions in this country?

The nature of the controversy itself shows there are grave doubts within the heart of the American people. Even the President seems to have experienced a tugging on his conscience. He

said "very few Americans believe that all abortions all the time are all right." He also made it a point in the campaign to mention that he was not advocating abortion on demand, and that he'd really like to see a decrease in the number of abortions performed in this country.

Congress would pay for hundreds of thousands of abortions each year. Prior to the fiscal year 1978, the Federal Medicaid Program paid for about 300,000 abortions each year. In fiscal year 1991, with only the life of the mother exception, only 89 abortions were paid for with Federal Medicaid funds.

Repeal of the Hyde amendment, rather than giving States flexibility, takes away from States the decision whether or not to pay for abortions. Unless HHS designates abortions optional procedures, or treats them differently from all other Medicaid services by paying for them entirely with Federal funds, rather than requiring a State match, States would be required to participate in providing abortions on demand, or lose Federal Medicaid reimbursement.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a gesture that will help decrease the devastation of abortion; it is not a gesture that will strengthen families. This is a gesture that coerces all citizens to help pay for abortions. We must recognize this and vote against the President's proposal.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON], for his very insightful remarks.

I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DICKEY].

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, who is there who will speak for the children who cannot speak for themselves; who is there to demand that they be given rights? The children who are conceived come into being without any choices of their own: The choice to have sex is made by the father and the mother; the choice of whether to go to the inconvenience of birth control is made by the parents. Nowhere in here does the child participate in the process. However, whenever conception occurs, a being is created, not by the parents but by God, and as a consequence of these choices the child's rights should be protected.

The real difference between well-meaning people on either side of this issue comes down to when does life begin. If we all agreed that the child-like form in the mother's womb, the creation that has a head, hands, movements, and features, is in fact a child, then the controversy that grips this Nation would be but a whimper. I may be wrong, but that's my opinion.

The reason I say this is that we are a compassionate nation; we rush to the aid of the helpless whether it be the kids in the Waco compound, or the deer in the woods or the fish in the sea. Speaking of deer and fish, the thought

occurred to me that we sometimes use names for deer and fish in an effort to stop killing them. We say to the hunter, "Are you going to kill Bambi?" and to the restaurant owner, "Are you going to serve us Flipper?"

To illustrate this point, think what would happen if we gave names to all children who are to be aborted. The names that come to my mind are John, Laura, Ted, and Rachel. These happen to be the names of my children. Abortion could have sent pain and writhing to their beings and taken their lives; if so, maybe their parents would have had more money and spare time to spend on themselves, but what would have been lost was the chance at life that they were created for. Not parents but children. What about it: Are they not entitled to live their own lives? To have the opportunity like we have to try and fail, try each day to improve on what God has given them, to serve our country, to make their choices of life of how they would help mankind, or just take care of themselves; to choose to be criminals and believe that the world owes them something or even, yes, to take their own lives? If we would give each fetus a name maybe we could see that they are valuable and their rights to make choices should be preserved.

In this time of a ravaging deficit, what are the costs involved in this attempt to force States to allow the funding of abortions or lose the Medicaid services? In 1977, when abortions were federally funded, there were 294,000 abortions inflicted at a cost of \$86 million. What the costs would be now is anybody's guess, but someone should be counting. If someone responds and says that we will be saving money through free abortions, the response should be, "A nation doesn't solve the blight of poverty by killing off the poor." And please remember that this law is asking those of us who sincerely disagree to be accomplices to this wrong by using our tax money.

Before someone says that abortions should be treated like other medical services, the figures from the Planned Parenthood affiliate should be examined: 1 percent of abortions are the result of rape or incest; 7 percent to save the life of the mother. What these figures mean is that the rest of the 92 percent of the decisions are birth control decisions—this is wrong, period, but it is wrong for our Nation to fund these decisions, when the parents do not consult the Government before they decide that their drive for pleasure and their unwillingness to be inconvenienced are more important than the Nation's welfare. By doing this we are not only costing dollars that we do not have, but we are further encouraging our Nation to take what we want without having to pay for it.

I do not pretend to know everything about this issue; my opinions don't be-

come more important because I have been elected to Congress, but I do know what I believe to be important: That our Nation can not survive as we want it to unless and until we can speak for the ones who cannot speak, until we can give everyone an equal chance to succeed and contribute. A house cannot be built starting at the top floors; we must build from the bottom. The bottom in this context is at the fetus stage. We were all fetuses and we were all given the right to live and pursue happiness by our parents and our Government.

I am not trying to convince anyone to change your minds; I do not intend to condemn anyone for the decisions that they make; I merely want to publicly state what is a strong, strong, strong conviction on my part, that someone needs to speak for the little children in wombs all across this Nation, the Johns, the Lauras, the Teds, and the Rachels. If we do not I believe sincerely that we will be doing wrong, and you can never do right by doing what is wrong.

□ 1520

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman, my colleague from Arkansas, Mr. DICKEY, and his colleagues for those kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE].

Mr. HYDE. I thank my friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], and congratulate him for arranging this special order. I particularly want to thank Mr. CANADY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. DICKEY for standing up and speaking in defense of the Hyde amendment.

You know, the United Negro College Fund has one of the best slogans I have ever heard, "A mind is a terrible thing to waste." Boy, is that true.

But if a mind is a terrible thing to waste, so is a whole person, so is a little baby, a defenseless, tiny member of the human family in his or her mother's womb.

You know, the Hyde amendment is an effort, a partial effort, to protect human life at its most defenseless, vulnerable stage. That in the womb of the pregnant woman is not a tumor; it is not a diseased appendix; it is not an abscessed tooth; it is a tiny, growing, burgeoning member of the human family.

Abortion kills that tiny member of the human family.

If we eliminate, as President Clinton has said he is going to do and as the so-called pro-choice people want to do—eliminate the Hyde amendment—then every American who pays taxes will become an accessory, an accessory to the extermination of an innocent human life. And that is terribly, terribly wrong.

So that I hope and pray that enough people will stand tall in defense of the

defenseless, voiceless, unable-to-vote, unable-to-escape unborn in the mother's womb.

You know, a pregnant woman should be the natural protector of her child. When that pregnant woman, through whatever reason, becomes the adversary of that child and wants to exterminate that child, then the law should step in and say that the first duty of the law is to protect human life.

Our Founding Fathers in our Nation's birth certificate said, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," meaning all members of the human family, "and are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, among which are the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

So, the first inalienable right, which is an endowment from the Creator, is the right to life.

And so we who defend the unborn are in the mainstream of American history; we are standing with our Founding Fathers and our Framers to defend the right to life as an endowment from the Creator.

That is why no Congress, no Supreme Court, no jury can divest an existing member of the human family of that right to life.

Oh, you have the power to kill it, to exterminate it—they talk about terminating a pregnancy; well, every pregnancy terminates at the end of 9 months. You want to exterminate a member of the human family because that tiny member is inconvenient, unwanted.

We, the living, can determine who shall live. What a tragic thing.

Well, I just salute my friends for standing on behalf of what is becoming an unpopular cause, the defense of the defenseless. But I say that you have never done a better day's work in your life; you have never taken a better stand than when you defend the tiny unborn.

"Whatsoever you do to the least of these, my brethren, you do unto me," was said by a very great man, I believe the Son of God. And I am not ashamed to say that.

We are supposed to be made in His image and likeness. And to throw a member of the human family away because they are inconvenient, unwanted, or rejected or handicapped is a tragedy of immense proportions. When you kill a baby in the womb, you kill that baby's progeny; you kill grandchildren, great-grandchildren, on through history, one of whom might solve the riddle of cancer, multiple sclerosis, God knows what marvelous things are possible no matter how handicapped a person is.

A handicapped person, if they can get through birth, we can give them a place to park, a special place to park, but they have got to make it through birth first.

So I salute the gentleman from Indiana and our colleagues. I just came over to thank them, to stand with them proudly in defense of the unborn. I thank my friend from Indiana, one of the really great Members of this body.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I want to thank my friend from Illinois. I just want to say that there is nobody who speaks more eloquently or more from the heart than HENRY HYDE from Illinois, and I am proud to be a colleague of his.

IN OPPOSITION TO H.R. 25, FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WATT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KLINK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, to my colleagues, I also would like to rise today to speak against the Freedom of Choice Act, or H.R. 25. I thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] for organizing this special order.

I have to just respond away from the prepared text of my script for a moment to talk about some of the comments that were made just previous to me.

In another life before coming to Congress, I was a news reporter. The amazing contradictions that I saw during my stint as a news reporter, as it comes to abortion and life, I hope will cause many of our colleagues on the other side of the issue to stop and think.

A little over a year ago we had a young child who was still in the womb and whose mother was in a hospital in the Pittsburgh area. It was determined that that child, while still in the womb, had some heart problems, yet birth was induced. The child was brought out of the womb and a heart transplant was undertaken to save the child's life. Yet there are many among us who would say that the great efforts made to save that child's life—by the way, the child ended up dying—the effort was for nought, there were many who instead of trying to save the child's life would have allowed that child to be aborted.

There is a distinguishable difference between those of us who stand for pro-life and those who are in favor of choice, and that is that we believe this is a life. We believe that it has a right to live.

I sometimes feel like an outsider in my own party, Mr. Speaker, because my party is one that is supposed to stand up for those who cannot stand up and defend themselves; yet on this one issue we do not do that.

I have also been at the scene as a reporter an inordinate number of times when young women, even though they were allowed to get abortions, would be

frightened after giving birth and would take the life of their own child. They did so in panic. They did so because they were scared.

I have a hard time envisioning the difference between killing a child right after birth and just before birth. I do not understand the difference. I think as a nation we have not answered that question.

The Freedom of Choice Act has led thousands of my constituents from southwestern Pennsylvania to write and to call my office and to voice their concerns about this bill. They are concerned with the eradication of Pennsylvania's abortion law. They are concerned with Federal funding for abortion, and they are concerned about children receiving abortions without their parents ever having known, and I share these concerns.

I do not think the Freedom of Choice Act is a good bill. It is designed to undermine laws that States like Pennsylvania have approved. If the Freedom of Choice Act were to pass, it would nullify Pennsylvania's restrictions regarding a 24-hour waiting period, parental consent, and the limitations on abortions in the 7th, 8th, and 9th month of pregnancy.

Mr. Speaker, there are a lot of other reasons that I oppose this, without getting into a long dialog. I will say this is an issue that I stand in very firm disagreement with many people on my side of the aisle. I look forward to having the kind of dialog that we can achieve something, and not the kind of dialog which can cause the divisiveness this has caused, not only in this Congress but our Nation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HOUGHTON (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today, on account of attending a funeral.

Mr. BILIRAKIS (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today, on account of personal reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special order heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. MCHUGH) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MICA, for 5 minutes, on April 21.

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. LAMBERT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ENGEL, for 30 minutes, on April 21.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. BURTON of Indiana) to re-

vises and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KLINK, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. CANADY) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DOOLITTLE, for 60 minutes, on April 21.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCHUGH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HENRY.

Mr. SAXTON.

Mr. THOMAS of California.

Mr. GINGRICH in two instances.

Mr. GOODLING.

Mr. GILLMOR in two instances.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana.

Mr. CRANE.

Mr. GALLO.

Mr. RIDGE.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

Mr. KOLBE.

Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

Mr. FISH.

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. LAMBERT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MANN.

Ms. NORTON.

Mr. DIXON.

Mr. MARKEY.

Mr. LIPINSKI in six instances.

Mr. WAXMAN.

Mr. BARCIA.

Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. BROWN of California.

Mr. GIBBONS.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. BERMAN.

Mr. BOUCHER.

Mr. GLICKMAN.

Mr. JACOBS.

Mr. SARPALIUS.

Mr. FAZIO.

Mr. SCHUMER.

Mr. STARK in five instances.

Mr. OLVER.

Mr. TRAFICANT in five instances.

Mr. SAWYER.

Mr. DEUTSCH.

Mr. STENHOLM.

Mr. ENGEL.

Mr. DURBIN.

Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY.

Mr. KOPETSKI.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CANADY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WOLF.

Mr. MEEK in two instances.

Mr. NADLER.

Mr. DARDEN.

Mr. MCKEON.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the

Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to designate the week of April 17-24, 1994, as "Nancy Moore Thurmond National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANADY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 21, 1993, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1047. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary (Financial Management), Department of the Army, transmitting a report on the value of property, supplies, and commodities provided by the Berlin Magistrate for the quarter October 1 1992, through December 31, 1992, pursuant to Public Law 101-165, section 9008 (103 Stat. 1130); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1048. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of April 1, 1993, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 103-66); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1049. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a copy of the Fiscal Year 1994 Base Structure Report, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 115; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1050. A letter from the Interim CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the semiannual report on the Affordable Housing Disposition Program, pursuant to Public Law 102-233, section 616 (105 Stat. 1787); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1051. A letter from the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, transmitting Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities' 17th annual report on the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Program for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 959(c); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1052. A letter from the U.S. Court of Appeals, transmitting a recent decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., and Citizens for a Better Environment, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 581 note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1053. A letter from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting activities and expenditures of the Independent Television Service, pursuant to Public Law 100-626, section 8 (102 Stat. 3211); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1054. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's 77th annual report covering its accomplishments during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1991, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 46(f); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1055. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting

the price and availability report for the quarter ending March 31, 1993, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2768; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1056. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his actions in support of the United Nations efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina (H. Doc. No. 103-67); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1057. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of S. 284, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1058. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1059. A letter from the Senior Vice President, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Jackson, transmitting the annual pension plan report for the plan year ending December 31, 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1060. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1061. A letter from the President, National Endowment for Democracy, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for Fiscal Year 1992, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1062. A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Security Council, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1063. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1992, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1064. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the 1992 annual report of the activities of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Veterans' Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Annual Report, fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 529; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1065. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his intent to designate Ecuador as a beneficiary of the trade-liberalizing measures provided for in the Andean Trade Preference Act, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 3202 (H. Doc. No. 103-68); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

1066. A letter from the Inspector General, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting a copy of the Endowment's Internal Audit Report No. I-A-93-2; a report on the results of his review of its consulting services activities during fiscal year 1992, pursuant to Public Law 95-452, section 8E(h)(2) (102 Stat. 2525); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Appropriations.

1067. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the report the conduct of the National Security Education Program;

jointly, to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select) and Education and Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 38. A bill to establish the Jemez National Recreation Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-58). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 63. A bill to establish the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area in Nevada, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 103-59). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 328. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the town of Taos, NM (Rept. 103-60). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. EMERSON):

H.R. 1722. A bill making appropriations to begin a phase-in toward full funding of the special supplemental food program for women, infants and children [WIC] and of Head Start Programs, and to expand the Job Corps Program for the year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GLICKMAN:

H.R. 1723. A bill to authorize the establishment of a program under which employees of the Central Intelligence Agency may be offered separation pay to separate from service voluntarily to avoid or minimize the need for involuntary separations due to downsizing, reorganization, transfer of function, or other similar action; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. ANDREWS of Texas:

H.R. 1724. A bill to modify the boundaries of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BACHUS of Alabama (for him-

self, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. DEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. EWING, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. POMBO, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BLUTE, Ms. FOWLER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. KING, Mr. CALLAHAN, and Mr. BROWDER):

H.R. 1725. A bill to limit excessive compensation and bonuses paid by the Resolution Trust Corporation and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BACHUS of Alabama (for himself and Mr. BEVILL):

H.R. 1726. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the Internal Revenue Service to pay interest on late re-

funds of certain required payments made by entities electing not to have a required taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOUCHER (for himself, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. HOYER, Mr. WELDON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. MEEHAN):

H.R. 1727. A bill to establish a program of grants to States for arson research, prevention, and control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. COYNE:

H.R. 1728. A bill to revive the suspension of duty on 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. FOWLER:

H.R. 1729. A bill to permit refund of customs duties on certain drawback entries upon presentation of certificates of delivery; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1730. A bill to amend chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, to allow claims against the United States under that chapter for damages arising from certain negligent medical care provided members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1731. A bill to amend the Lanham Act to require certain disclosures relating to materially altered films; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1732. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to require States, under the program of aid to families with dependent children, to disregard from the income of certain stepparents an amount equal to the State's standard of need for the stepparent's new family; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 1733. A bill to amend title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to reserve amounts made available to participating jurisdictions under subtitle A of such title to provide smoke detectors and other fire safety devices in single room occupancy housing that qualifies as affordable rental housing; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1734. A bill to prohibit the possession or transfer of nonporting handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1735. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide additional penalties for drive by shootings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUTTO:

H.R. 1736. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that certain deductions of members of the National Guard or reserve units of the Armed Forces will be allowable in computing adjusted gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 1737. A bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale, delivery, or importation of school buses that do not have seat belts, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LEWIS of Florida (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. ENGLISH of Oklahoma, Ms. DANNER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. CANADY, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. BOEHNER):

H.R. 1738. A bill to authorize the establishment of a fresh cut flowers and fresh cut greens promotion and consumer information program for the benefit of the floricultural industry and others, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. SHARP, Mr. LARROCCO, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DE LUIGO, Mr. GEJENSON, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. TORKILDSEN, and Mr. OLVER):

H.R. 1739. A bill to provide for a feasibility study of including Revere Beach in the National Park System; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 1740. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to prohibit the use of solid waste as fuel for any incinerator being used for the destruction of polychlorinated biphenyls or other hazardous substances and to require the Environmental Protection Agency to review and research methods of disposal and storage of polychlorinated biphenyls; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 1741. A bill to extend until January 1, 1998, the previously existing suspension of duty on crude feathers and down; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 1742. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for advances to the unemployment trust fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 1743. A bill to amend the Educational Organizational Act to establish an Office of Women's Equity and to amend part A of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to encourage gender equity throughout the education system in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MURTHA:

H.R. 1744. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to make loans to assist units of local government acquire and maintain equipment for use in the enforcement of alcohol-related traffic laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself and Mr. VOLKMER):

H.R. 1745. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1996, the duty on certain chemicals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 1746. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2,3,6-Trimethylphenol [TMP]; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1747. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for rollover of gain from sale of farm assets into an individual retirement account; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1748. A bill relating to the tariff treatment of certain plastic flat goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. HUFFINGTON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LARROCCO, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 1749. A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to increase the ability of State and local governments to protect and enhance open spaces, enhance the capability of State and local governments to provide recreational opportunities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH (for herself, Mr. ORTON, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KYL, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. STUMP, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. HEFLEY):

H.R. 1750. A bill to make permanent the formula for determining fees for the grazing of livestock on public rangelands; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ZIMMER:

H.R. 1751. A bill to extend until January 1, 1997, the existing suspension of duty on graphite; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY (for himself, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BARLOW, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. DANNER, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. FROST, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. WILSON):

H.J. Res. 179. Joint resolution designating June 7, 1993, through June 14, 1993, as "National Flag Celebration Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

82. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to providing disaster relief to farmers for losses due to recent severe freezing weather in Louisiana; to the Committee on Agriculture.

83. Also, memorial of the Legislature of Guam, relative to the Naval Air Station Guam (Brewer Field); to the Committee on Armed Services.

84. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Mississippi, relative to Federal banking laws and regulations; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

85. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to enacting District of Columbia tax policies unfavorable to the Commonwealth; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

86. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Vir-

ginia, relative to the extension of Amtrak rail services to Roanoke; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

87. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the drug RU 486; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

88. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the restoration of the exemption of local governments from demonstrating financial assurance regarding solid waste landfills; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

89. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to reviewing the current Medicaid income eligibility requirements to address the unique drug treatment needs of schizophrenics and other victims of mental illness; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

90. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, relative to providing the necessary funding for the implementation of a service which Congress mandates a State, county, municipality, or other political subdivision to provide and to relieve and exempt a State, county, municipality, or other political subdivision from all enforcement obligations or duties in such situations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

91. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Kansas, relative to urging the Congress not imposing mandates upon the States and local units of government therein without providing full funding for such mandates; to the Committee on Government Operations.

92. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to ocean dumping; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

93. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the need for dredging anchorages in Hampton Roads; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

94. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, relative to the Haysi Dam in Dickenson County; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

95. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, relative to higher energy taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. HYDE introduced a bill (H.R. 1752) for the relief of Sgt. Maj. Earnest Sands (Ret.) and Roger Sands; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Ms. SHEPHERD, and Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana.

H.R. 18: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. WELDON, Mr. HEFNER, Ms. DANNER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. KREIDLER, and Mr. MONTGOMERY.

H.R. 19: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 21: Mr. PASTOR, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 28: Mr. BOUCHER.

H.R. 34: Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 39: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. BYRNE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. GEJDENSON, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. REED, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mrs. CLAYTON.

H.R. 88: Mr. COX.

H.R. 112: Mr. EVERETT and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 115: Mr. PARKER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Ms. DANNER, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 127: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. COLEMAN.

H.R. 144: Mr. ZIMMER and Mr. DELAY.

H.R. 146: Mr. LINDER, Mr. MCCANDLESS, and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 163: Mr. McKEON.

H.R. 171: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 212: Mr. MCCANDLESS.

H.R. 214: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. STUMP, Ms. FURSE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. COX, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 302: Mr. QUINN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 304: Mr. TALENT.

H.R. 369: Mr. EVERETT, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 406: Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 439: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 441: Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 476: Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 501: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. FROST, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GENE GREEN, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 502: Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 513: Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. BUYER, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. GLICKMAN.

H.R. 518: Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 544: Mrs. SCHROEDER.

H.R. 549: Mr. CRANE, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. MCCREERY, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 553: Mr. GALLEGLEY and Ms. DANNER.

H.R. 591: Mr. McNULTY, Mr. KYL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 624: Mr. FILNER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. MEEK, and Mr. POMBO.

H.R. 647: Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.R. 649: Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.R. 651: Mr. FROST, Mr. BEILENSEN, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 652: Mr. FROST, Mr. BEILENSEN, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 653: Mr. BISHOP.

H.R. 656: Mr. PORTER and Mr. HOBSON.

H.R. 667: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 703: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. PACKARD, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 726: Ms. MALONEY.

H.R. 746: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 749: Mr. MURTHA.

H.R. 767: Mr. EVERETT, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. STENHOLM, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. FROST, and Mr. EWING.

H.R. 772: Ms. THURMAN.

H.R. 773: Mr. INGLIS, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 784: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 790: Ms. FURSE, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 795: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H.R. 799: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. CRAPO.

H.R. 833: Mr. KOPETSKI and Mr. SANGMEISTER.

H.R. 857: Mr. COX.

H.R. 864: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. GINGRICH, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. KING.

H.R. 882: Mr. SWIFT.

H.R. 894: Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 896: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 903: Mr. TORRES, Mr. SERRANO, and Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H.R. 911: Mr. SISISKY, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. GLICKMAN.

H.R. 922: Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 924: Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 929: Mr. PORTER, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 930: Mr. TUCKER, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. SABO, Mr. MINGE, Ms. MEEK, Mr. WYNN, Ms. THURMAN, and Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 934: Mr. SCHUMER.

H.R. 977: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Ms. DANNER.

H.R. 978: Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 1004: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1006: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1008: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1015: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 1036: Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. FAZIO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MINETA, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. SKAGGS.

H.R. 1055: Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. HAMILTON.

H.R. 1080: Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. DUNCAN, and Ms. FOWLER.

H.R. 1090: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 1116: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MFUME, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1122: Mr. SAXTON and Mr. LINDER.

H.R. 1126: Mr. BUYER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 1127: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. LINDER.

H.R. 1128: Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 1129: Mr. LINDER.

H.R. 1130: Mr. LINDER and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 1131: Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 1141: Mr. PARKER and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 1146: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 1148: Ms. BYRNE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. DICKS, Mr. PARKER, and Ms. DELAURIO.

H.R. 1167: Mr. MCCANDLESS.

H.R. 1168: Mr. MCCANDLESS and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 1171: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 1188: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1200: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

H.R. 1209: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

H.R. 1255: Mr. OWENS and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 1257: Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. DIXON.

H.R. 1260: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1279: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. MICA, Ms. MEEK, Mr. FROST, Mr. KYL, and Ms. LOWEY.

H.R. 1322: Mr. TANNER, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. WISE, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 1324: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 1330: Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. HERGER, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GEKAS, and Mr. HOUGHTON.

H.R. 1332: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. STUMP, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 1394: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1421: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, and Mr. DEUTSCH.

H.R. 1431: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. WILSON, Mr. KING, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 1434: Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. FURSE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1438: Mr. FROST, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. KYL, and Mr. LAZIO.

H.R. 1455: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 1460: Mr. CRAPO and Mr. THOMAS of California.

H.R. 1517: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 1552: Mr. DORNAN, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 1563: Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1565: Mr. KING.

H.R. 1573: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LANCASTER, Ms. DANNER, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 1583: Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 1598: Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1600: Mr. FROST, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 1670: Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, and Mr. KING.

H.R. 1712: Mr. WELDON.

H.J. Res. 44: Mr. KING.

H.J. Res. 92: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SWETT, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mrs. MEEK, and Mr. REGULA.

H.J. Res. 94: Mr. BORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. KLUG, Mr. MANN, Mr. WELDON, Mr. GEJDESON, Ms. FURSE, Mr. CARR, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr.

GALLEGLY, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. CAMP, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. COX.

H.J. Res. 122: Mr. PARKER, Mrs. MEEK, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SWETT, Mr. FROST, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FISH, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, and Mr. BEVILL.

H.J. Res. 126: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BEILENSON, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BRYANT, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARR, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COLEMAN, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. COYNE, Ms. DANNER, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. FISH, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. FURSE, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HORN, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KING, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KLING, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LAROCO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. McHALE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. MANTON, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MINGE, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NATCHER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. QUINN, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. REED, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. ROSE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SABO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. SCHENK, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAW, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SLATTERY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STARK, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WATT, Mr. WISE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. WYNN.

H.J. Res. 131: Mr. KOPETSKI, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. RICHARDSON.

H.J. Res. 142: Mr. MCDADE, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. REGULA, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.J. Res. 162: Mr. SARFALIUS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. FROST, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. FURSE, Mr. KASICH, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. BACCHUS of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 2: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. COMBEST and Mr. STUMP.

H. Con. Res. 15: Mr. COYNE.

H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Con. Res. 18: Mr. GRAMS, Mr. CANADY, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. MANTON.

H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. WYNN, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. WATT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BARLOW, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. STRICKLAND, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. COYNE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. MATSUI.

H. Con. Res. 68: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. KLEIN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. DREIER.

H. Con. Res. 80: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. COBLE.

H. Res. 35: Mr. DORNAN, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. DOOLEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H. Res. 40: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. OBERSTAR.

H. Res. 53: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H. Res. 105: Mr. ZELIFF.

H. Res. 135: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. WALKER, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. TORRES, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. OXLEY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

26. By the Speaker: Petition of the Prince George's County Government, Maryland, relative to the President's Economic Stimulus, Deficit Reduction, and Investment Plan; to the Committee on Appropriations.

27. Also, petition of city of Springfield, MI, relative to the possible closure of governmental facilities in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

28. Also, petition of the Department of Health and Human Resources, West Virginia, relative to the budget proposal that would reduce Federal reimbursement in the overall State Medicaid administrative costs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

29. Also, petition of the American Bar Association, relative to support of H.R. 1328 and S. 564; to the Committee on House Administration.

30. Also, petition of the Lenoir County Board of Commissioners of Kinston, NC, relative to opposition of a cigarette tax increase; to the Committee on Ways and Means.